

**RESULTS REVIEW
AND
RESOURCES REQUEST
FY 2002**

USAID/El Salvador

March 24, 2000

Please Note:

The attached FY 2002 Results Review and Resource Request ("R4") was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on this cover page.

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TO: Acting AA/LAC, Carl Leonard

FROM: USAID/El Salvador, Director, Kenneth E. Ellis

SUBJECT: Results Review and Resources Request for FY 2002

USAID/El Salvador is pleased to submit the Results Review and Resources Request for FY2002. This memo reviews mission plans for the transition to a new strategy in FY2003 and documents changes to indicators in two of the strategic objectives.

Schedule for 2003 – 2010 Strategic Plan

Although USAID/El Salvador's current strategy is effective through FY2002, we believe it is not too early to begin planning for the next strategy period. After reviewing the steps and the time required to put a new strategy in place and ready for implementation in FY2003, we propose the following schedule for strategy development and approval:

March 2000 – March 2001: Mission conducts analyses and consults with partners to inform strategy design.

March 2001: Mission submits a strategic concept paper to USAID/W – as part of the R4 – highlighting the results of the analyses conducted, assumptions about the new strategy period, and major changes from the current strategy.

March 2001 – October 2001: USAID/W reviews concept paper and provides input to the strategy and Mission prepares the new strategic plan.

October 2001: Mission submits FY2003 - FY2010 strategic plan to USAID/W for review and approval.

October 2001 – September 2002: With USAID/W approval of the Strategic Plan, Mission makes adjustments to activities and extends contracts and grants or initiates new procurement actions, as appropriate.

October 2002: New strategy period begins

Extension of Implementation of Current Strategy

Despite the two-and-a-half-year lead-time before the new strategy begins, it is unlikely that all adjustments to the current portfolio will have been completed by the end of FY2002. Prudent management dictates that there be a transition year between old and new strategies to spread out workload and ensure the achievement of results doesn't stop with the change-over. Thus, USAID/El Salvador requests approval to extend implementation of the current strategy through September 2003. This approval will enable us to extend existing contracts and grants, and issue new contracts and grants into FY2003 in those areas where we do not anticipate major strategic

changes. It also allows for smoother budgeting, as we can then plan for pipelines at the end of FY2002 to carry implementation into the new strategy period.

Revisions to Performance Monitoring Plan

The mission is proposing minor adjustments to its democracy results framework to reduce the number of indicators being tracked and thereby simplify the performance monitoring. These adjustments do not represent a revision of the strategic plan. The indicator at the strategic objective level “Cases of government corruption adjudicated” will be eliminated and substituted by “Number of congressional sponsored constituent service offices established by department”. At the level of intermediate results, the following indicators have been deleted:

- “voter registration, female/male” (since there will be no more
- “promptness of election results reporting” elections in El Salvador
- “election timetables met” during the current strategy)
- “municipal salaries as percent of total expenditures in target municipalities”
- “funds allocated specifically for projects identified in community development plans in target municipalities”
- “habeas corpus cases filed with Supreme Court” (already at the objective level)
- “percent court hearings in targeted geographic areas suspended”
- “percent of accused persons freed on bail or other pre-trial release”
- “percent/number prison population in pre-trial detention”
- “percent robbery cases settled in targeted geographic areas through conciliation”
- “percent criminal cases adjudicated through abbreviated trial court procedures”
- “percent cases heard by jury/judge panels in targeted geographic areas ending with guilty verdicts (conviction rates)”
- “government corruption cases filed with courts”

Two new indicators have been added: “legislative committees holding at least one public hearing per year” and “public defenders, prosecutors and judges in targeted geographic areas who pass random qualitative reviews”. In addition, the indicator “percent cases adjudicated in targeted geographic areas within six months of first hearing” has been modified to “percent cases adjudicated in targeted geographic areas within prescribed legal time frame”.

The following adjustments are being made to indicators in the economic growth strategic objective. For the intermediate result “better educated/trained rural residents”, the indicators “annual achievement test scores in third-grade language” and “annual achievement test scores in third-grade mathematics” have been modified by deleting the word “annual” and adding the phrase “every 2-3 years”. This change is consistent with the Ministry of Education’s decision to conduct these tests every two to three years. In addition, two new indicators will be formulated and added under this intermediate result; one to annually reflect changes in the quality of education and the other to assess early childhood education.

The following changes are being made to indicators in the water strategic objective. The indicator “quantity of primary pollutants diverted from contaminating water” has been deleted. In addition, the indicator “area covered by improved practices” has been substituted by the

following three indicators “area covered by improved soil conservation and reforestation practices”, “area covered by improved organic cropping practices” and “area covered by improved integrated pest management practices”.

The changes described above are reflected in Annex A, Results Framework.

Changes in Indicator Reporting

The mission has made the following changes in the indicators reported in the R4:

Strategic Objective “Expanded Access and Economic Opportunity for El Salvador’s Rural Poor Families”

The indicator “clients of land parcelization receiving individual and/or mixed parcels” has been deleted and a new indicator “rural active borrowers” is reported this year.

Strategic Objective “More Inclusive and Effective Democratic Processes”

The indicator “votes cast per election” has been deleted since there will be no more elections in El Salvador until year 2003. The new indicator is “number of assembly-sponsored constituent service offices established by department”. The indicator “cases filed in family, juvenile and criminal courts in targeted geographic area” has been reworded as “criminal court cases filed in family, juvenile and criminal courts in targeted geographic areas” and the numbers reported have been consolidated to simply reporting.

Strategic Objective “Sustainable Improvements in Health of Women and Children Achieved”

The indicators “maternal mortality”, “total fertility rate”, “infant mortality rate” and “child mortality rate” for which data is collected and reported every five years have been substituted by the proxy annual indicators “percent of pregnant women receiving prenatal services”, “number of Ministry of Health units implementing Integrated Management Childhood Illnesses (IMCI protocol)” and “percent of townships served by MOH-supported health promoters”.

Strategic Objective “Increased Access by Rural Households to Clean Water”

The indicator “area covered by improved practices” has been substituted by three different indicators “area covered by improved soil conservation and reforestation practices”, “area covered by improved organic cropping practices” and “area covered by improved integrated pest management practices”. The indicator reported in this year is “area covered by improved soil conservation and reforestation practices”. A new indicator is also included “water-related changes resulting from citizen-group actions”. The indicator “quantity of primary pollutants diverted from contaminating water” has been deleted.

Table of Contents

Cover Memo	
Table of Contents.....	
I. OVERVIEW	
II. RESULTS REVIEW	
A. Expanded Access and Economic Opportunity for El Salvador's Rural Poor Families	
1. Narrative	
2. Performance Data Tables.....	
B. More Inclusive and Effective Democratic Processes	
1. Narrative	
2. Performance Data Tables.....	
C. Sustainable Improvements in the Health of Women and Children Achieved	
1. Narrative	
2. Performance Data Tables.....	
D. Increased Access by Rural Households to Clean Water	
1. Narrative	
2. Performance Data Tables.....	
E. Reduced Vulnerability of the Rural Poor to Natural Disasters in Targeted Areas	
1. Narrative	
2. Performance Data Tables.....	
III. RESOURCES REQUEST	
A. Narrative	
B. FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Country Table	
C. FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country Table	
D. FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country Table	
E. Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins Table	
IV. WORKFORCE AND OE	
A. Narrative	
B. Work Force Tables.....	
C. Trust Funds and Foreign Service National Separation Account Tables	
D. Operating Expenses Tables	
E. Controller Operations Tables.....	

V.	SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION ANNEXES	
A.	Results Framework	
B.	Success Stories	
C.	Environmental Impact.....	

I: OVERVIEW

Overview

Recent history has demonstrated the impact that political and economic instability in El Salvador has on its neighbors, including the United States. In recent years, El Salvador alone has sent more illegal immigrants to the United States than all of Europe, Asia and Africa -- a phenomenon that would likely be worsened if political and economic instability returned. Equally important to the United States is the country's role in facilitating regional cooperation in the fight against international crime, the expansion of economic opportunities for U.S. companies, regional integration and environmental protection.

USAID support for sustainable development through the alleviation of poverty and consolidation of democracy is designed to prevent the return to instability by giving Salvadorans a stake in a peaceful and prosperous future. USAID's program is closely linked to goals in the Mission Performance Plan; in some cases USAID's assistance is integrated with that of other agencies and in others, such as health, USAID is the leading, if not the only, significant player.

El Salvador continues to progress toward consolidation of democracy and alleviation of poverty. USAID has played an important role in supporting that progress, and USAID's program is on-track for meeting its objectives for this strategy period.

However, despite evidence that rural poverty has declined since 1992 (from 66.1 percent in 1992 to below 60 percent in 1999), there was little change between 1998 and 1999. The Salvadoran economy grew only 2.6 percent in 1999, too slow to have a major impact on poverty levels. With the population growing at 2.1 percent, per capita income grew only about .5 percent in 1999.

The good news is that agriculture, growing at 6.6 percent, along with banking and finance were the most dynamic sectors. This growth in agriculture -- the primary source of employment for the rural poor -- is a rebound following a contraction of -1.8 percent in 1998 (primarily due to Hurricane Mitch) and virtual stagnation in 1996 and 1997. Coffee, basic grains and aviculture were the most dynamic agricultural sub-sectors.

The fiscal deficit grew to approximately three percent of GDP in 1999 -- the highest level since 1993. While not out of control, the growth in the fiscal deficit needs to be monitored. A low tax effort -- stagnating, if not declining in recent years -- and growing public sector expenditures, especially due to the short-term costs of pension reform, are the primary causes of this deficit. The new administration, mindful of the importance for sound fiscal management, has been forced to implement stiff austerity measures across the public sector. This has limited the government's flexibility to expand vital public services, particularly those for the rural poor.

In June 1999, Francisco Flores was sworn in as El Salvador's new president. While President Flores represents the same political party as his two predecessors, his administration -- composed largely of young, dynamic technocrats -- has espoused progressive policy positions that mirror USAID's objectives, particularly in rural poverty alleviation and government decentralization.

This is not a coincidence as the Flores administration drew heavily on USAID-funded poverty research in developing its plans.

Nonetheless, while the March 1999 presidential election was free, fair and transparent -- and there is every indication that the forthcoming March 2000 municipal and legislative elections will be also -- low voter turnout indicates that other factors, including lack of political party credibility, still discourage great voter participation. Moreover, the high rate of violent crime continues to be a major concern, reflecting weaknesses in the rule of law, and the new administration's first months have been plagued by strikes by teachers, health and judicial sector employees.

USAID, along with other U.S. Government agencies, moved swiftly in 1999 to respond to the urgent rehabilitation and reconstruction needs created by Hurricane Mitch in late 1998. In April, the Assistant Administrator approved USAID/El Salvador's special objective for Hurricane Mitch reconstruction and implementation began by June. Construction and rehabilitation of houses, schools, wells and latrines, and introduction of high-value crops and disaster mitigation practices are well underway.

The 1998 National Family Health Survey, reported on last year, shows that infant and child mortality rates and malarial cases have dropped dramatically over the past 20 years -- largely a result of USAID's leadership as the largest donor in the health sector. USAID's emphasis on decentralizing the health sector is also showing results: the Ministry of Health hired, trained and fielded 240 additional rural health promoters with USAID assistance, and contracted five non-governmental organizations to provide basic health services to about 80,000 rural residents. These actions are expected to expand health service coverage of rural communities from 67 percent to 87 percent over the next three years.

Other efforts at decentralization and modernization of government operations are also producing results. In his first 30 days in office, President Flores swept aside an impasse over control of water services, turning over ownership and management of a large, USAID-financed water system to the six municipalities it serves. The GOES has expressed its intent to devolve ownership and management of other water systems to local authorities, and is exploring opportunities for decentralizing management of other government services. USAID is supporting the Pension Superintendency's efforts to include public sector day laborers -- the poorest public sector workers -- in the national labor database, facilitating their entry into the recently privatized pension system. Meanwhile, the privatized telecommunications industry is expanding and improving services in rural areas. Progress in reaching rural poor households with electric power will depend on new mechanisms for targeting subsidies for rural consumers.

Also in 1999, the Legislative Assembly, with USAID's assistance, opened two constituent service centers outside the capital. These centers -- one in Chalatenango Department opened in June, and the other in the city of San Miguel opened in November -- are an innovative mechanism for channeling constituent concerns and increasing the accountability of deputies to their constituents.

The performance of USAID's activities – particularly those related to policy reform – was affected by the change in administrations in 1999 and the anticipation of the 2000 municipal and legislative elections. The Flores administration held up work on health sector reform for several months as the new team reviewed alternative models of health care service delivery before agreeing to fully back USAID's approach. Several initiatives in the economic growth portfolio were also delayed due to reluctance to publicly discuss controversial reforms during the pre-electoral period.

USAID anticipates continued strong performance toward achievement of strategic objectives over the second half of the strategy period. New activities across the portfolio are producing results, and after March, USAID will be working within the initial honeymoon period for local government, the legislature, and even the executive branch. The Salvadoran government and other counterparts appear poised to take action in a broad range of key policy and implementation areas. In fact, the Legislative Assembly and the executive branch have both made strong commitments to renew efforts relating to municipal tax reform, energy policy and competition policy once the March 2000 elections have taken place.

Other trends seem equally supportive of USAID/El Salvador's program. El Salvador maintains its commitment to sound economic management. The urgency of reducing rural poverty was a theme of President Flores' campaign, and his government appears committed to improving rural infrastructure and education. Other donors, particularly the multilateral financing institutions, are also placing more emphasis on rural poverty reduction as an objective for their programs in El Salvador.

II: RESULTS REVIEW

Country/Organization: USAID/El Salvador

Objective ID: 519-001-01

Objective Name: Expanded Access and Economic Opportunities for El Salvador's Rural Poor Families

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: The newly elected Flores administration has expressed its firm commitment to improving the economic prospects of rural Salvadorans, including expanding access to social services and infrastructure. USAID economic growth activities that provide small loans, secure savings, land titles and technical/marketing services to rural Salvadorans all exceeded their targets. According to household survey data, rural households' access to primary education and electricity grew in 1999. A new law to permit formalization of microfinance institutions was passed in early 2000.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: Economic Opportunity for the Poor

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: Ag Development/Food Security, Access to Ed/Girl's Education

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Summary

USAID's economic growth strategic objective is the primary mechanism for achieving the Mission Performance Plan goal of helping El Salvador to achieve sustainable economic development and raise incomes, especially among the rural poor. Attainment of this goal will help expand the Salvadoran market for U.S. goods and services, stem the flow of illegal migration to the United States and consolidate the country's democracy.

USAID/El Salvador's objective for its economic growth activities is to reduce rural poverty, by opening access for rural residents to market opportunities. The strategy recognizes that El Salvador has maintained economic stability and growth, but this growth is not reaching the rural poor. The persistence of rural poverty is largely explained by the isolation of the country's rural population, a perhaps unexpected factor in a country as geographically small as El Salvador.

USAID's research on poverty confirms that rural residents are more likely to be poor when they lack access to education, markets and credit. Their access is thwarted by the physical difficulty of moving people, inputs and products in and out of rural communities, as well as by unbalanced government spending that tends to favor urban residents. The isolation of rural areas is also a legacy of the civil war, which impeded infrastructure investment in conflictive zones. The most entrepreneurial rural residents solve the problem of access on their own, by migrating to urban areas or to the United States. The rural residents left behind tend to be older or very young, their communities often lack the cohesion to force change, and economic opportunities are limited.

USAID is working to achieve five key intermediate results, essential to expand opportunity and access for rural poor families. These results are based on increasing access to (1) education and training; (2) secure land titles; (3) marketing, technology and financial services; (4) infrastructure and (5) a supportive policy environment. In this way, USAID's activities are assisting rural residents to share in the benefits of growth.

Key Results

Four indicators demonstrate that achievement of this objective is on track. (1) Expansion of access to primary education has been a key objective of the Government of El Salvador (GOES), USAID and other donors. In 1999, 82.4 percent of rural children age 7-10 attended school, up from 80.7 percent in 1998. (2) Access to electricity in rural areas is a measure of the availability of productive infrastructure. 60.1 percent of rural households had electricity in 1999, up from 58.4 percent in 1998. This figure is slightly below target, in part due to delays in implementing the new GOES mechanism for financing rural electrification. USAID has responded by intensifying technical assistance to GOES in this area. The GOES has developed a plan to expand services in rural areas, which is now being vetted at the highest levels. (3) USAID exceeded its target for rural active borrowers, which rose from 23,600 in 1998 to 31,532 in 1999. More than 57 percent of these borrowers are women. (4) USAID also exceeded its target for reaching rural producers with marketing and technical services. A cumulative total of 54,336 producers received services in 1999, of which 14,858 were women.

Performance and Prospects

USAID, along with other donors and the GOES itself, contributes to the development objective of reducing rural poverty. Looking first at the broad picture of trends in rural areas, according to the national household survey, rural poverty has declined from 66.1 percent in 1992 to below 60 percent today. The 1999 preliminary projection of rural poverty shows little change from 1998. The USAID-funded rural poverty study shows a more positive trend, with the approximately 600 rural households surveyed indicating their nonfarm incomes and their asset bases grew between 1995 and 1997, even though 1997 was a poor year for agriculture.

Education: Rural schools now offer better quality education, an achievement of USAID's flagship primary education activity that ended last year. However, the national household survey shows slow improvement in the percentage of rural children attending school. This is partly explained by an adjustment in the survey in 1998 to redefine several periurban areas of San Salvador as urban, rather than rural. USAID has adjusted its targets to reflect the removal of these relatively better-off zones from the rural database. The lower rate of school attendance by children ages seven and eight in rural areas – reflecting security concerns and long distances that must be walked to school -- has also impeded achievement of the target. The new minister of education has responded to the survey trends by accelerating plans to expand rural education services. USAID's new early childhood education program is now underway. Grants have been awarded to UNICEF and the Metropolitan Community College of Omaha, Nebraska.

Land: The land titling activity exceeded its objectives and delivered titles to 19,608 Peace Accords land beneficiaries. Baseline data for the new titleholders have been collected, so that the activity can report future gains in production and income for beneficiaries. During 1999, the titling activity was expanded so that by 2001, the entire 30,000 Peace Accords land recipients will have received secure title.¹

Services for Producers: Through USAID activities, more rural producers enjoyed access to financial and marketing services, and to technical assistance. A new activity to provide technical and marketing assistance for agriculture that helps sustain the environment has begun implementation. For financial services, USAID-supported programs increased the number of loans under \$300 for rural borrowers by approximately 30 percent in the last year. Microfinance activities also saw further expansion of savings: rural active depositors under USAID activities grew from 56,118 in 1998 to 69,150 in 1999. Fifty-six percent of these depositors were women. A new microfinance activity awarded subgrants to six new partner microfinance institutions dedicated to expanding their rural clientele.

Infrastructure: Both through policy reform and with activities directly providing infrastructure, USAID is responding to this highest priority need identified by our customers. USAID's technical assistance to the GOES to better provide for rural electrification has spurred a GOES decision to reform energy sector management and provide more secure funding for rural electrification. USAID's special infrastructure activity financed 23 community projects,

¹ This figure excludes the approximately 5,000 land recipients who received individual titles as part of the land transfer program or under other donor programs.

including road improvements, water projects, bridge construction, schools and health units. The projects benefited 43,309 people in rural areas.

Policy: USAID -- through both the economic growth and democracy strategic objectives -- helped Salvadoran municipal governments begin a tax reform process promoting greater fiscal autonomy and efficiency for local governments, and greater equity for taxpayers. USAID-financed studies assess options for municipal tax reform, using data from pilot municipalities. The Legislative Assembly and the mayors have pledged to put municipal revenues high on their agenda after the March elections. The Rural Development Committee, which brings together the Ministry of Agriculture with donors and private producer organizations provided input to the new president's agenda for the agriculture sector. In the area of financial services, USAID engaged the GOES, the international financial institutions, and the local NGO community in discussions regarding the need for formal, specialized microfinance institutions. A law to provide a framework for formalizing nonbank financial institutions was passed in early 2000. USAID assisted the Pensions Superintendency to incorporate roughly 125,000 public sector day laborers into the national labor database. This will enable some of El Salvador's poorest public employees to receive pensions, and to join the privatized pension system if they so elect.

Possible Adjustment To Plans

The human capacity development activity will be redesigned following recommendations from a mid-term evaluation in 2000. The overall funding level for the policy activity will be expanded, due to higher-than-anticipated demand for technical assistance by the Flores administration, in areas of strong USAID interest. USAID may develop a new activity for FY 2001 to assist the Ministry of Education to increase educational access and quality at the kindergarten level, to address low school attendance by rural children ages six to eight.

Other Donor Programs

USAID works closely with other donors across the economic growth portfolio. The new early childhood development activity will be implemented in collaboration with UNICEF. The Rural Development Committee includes participation by the Regional Technical Assistance Unit (financed by several donors including the World Bank), the United Nations Development Program, and the Interamerican Institute for Agricultural Cooperation (IICA). USAID's microfinance activities are closely coordinated with efforts of the international financial institutions, and other bilateral donors. The land titling project staff coordinate with a World Bank effort to upgrade the property registry. Municipal tax and rural poverty studies are shared with the multilateral financing institutions.

Major Contractors And Grantees

In education, USAID works with the local NGO FEPADE (Business Foundation for Educational Development) and its subcontractor, the Harvard Institute for International Development. UNICEF and the Metropolitan Community College of Omaha, Nebraska, are the primary grantees in early childhood education. CARE, and a group of local NGOs, implement the land titling activity. In agriculture, USAID works with Chemonics and Technoserve. In the area of

microfinance, key partners are Catholic Relief Services, the World Council of Credit Unions and Development Alternatives Inc. Grantees working on policy activities include the local think tanks FUSADES and FUNDAUNGO, as well as the U.S. contractor Devtech Systems, Inc.

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLES
EXPANDED ACCESS AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR
EL SALVADOR'S RURAL POOR FAMILIES
OBJECTIVE ID 519-001-01
SO APPROVED JUNE 7, 1996

SO LEVEL RESULTS:

INDICATOR No. 1: Rural households with electricity			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent of households	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCES: Multi-Purpose Household Survey	1995		51.2
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: This indicator has been added due to USAID's role in assisting the GOES to promote rural electrification within the newly-privatized power market.	1996		52.9
	1997		55.7
	1998		58.4
	1999	61.0	60.1*
COMMENTS: USAID is working with the incoming GOES administration to establish targets, so indicator target may be revised. From 1998 on, some former rural areas have been reclassified as urban. In absence of this methodological change, it is estimated that figures for 1998 and 1999 would be higher. * Preliminary data.	2000	65.0	
	2001	69.0	
	2002	73.0	

INDICATOR No. 2: Rural children aged 7-10 attending school				
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent of rural children	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL TOTAL	ACTUAL M/F
SOURCES: Multipurpose Household Surveys	1995		79.5	80.2/78.7
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Ratio of rural children 7-10 attending school to the total number of rural children aged 7-10 years of age, by gender	1996	80.6	83.3	82.2/84.4
COMMENTS: This indicator is a proxy that measures improvement in access to public sector services in rural areas. From 1998 on, some former rural areas close to the capital city with high attendance rates have been reclassified as urban. In absence of this methodological change, it is estimated that figures for 1998 and 1999 would be higher. As of March, 2000, targets were adjusted accordingly assuming the variation from 1997 to 1988 was due to this methodological change. * Preliminary data.	1997	81.8	81.5	79.8/83.3
	1998	82.2	80.7	79.9/81.4
	1999	83.5	82.4*	81.2/83.5*
	2000	84.7		
	2001	86.0		
	2002	87.3		

INTERMEDIATE RESULTS:

RESULT No. 3: Expanded equitable access to financial, technological and marketing services by the rural poor			
INDICATOR No. 3: Number of male (M) and female (F) direct beneficiaries receiving agricultural technical services from secondary -level organization			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of People, cumulative, at end of fiscal year	YEAR	PLANNED M/F	ACTUAL M/F
SOURCES: Quarterly Reports from the Cooperative League of the USA, Technoserve, Chemonics, and the <i>Fundación Salvadoreña para las Investigaciones del Café</i>	1996		28,594/7,856
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: This indicator measures increased access to services by rural inhabitants	1997	34,000/5,100	34,886/11,826
COMMENTS: Baseline and intermediate targets are cumulative figures and obtained at the end of each fiscal year. Targets were re-adjusted in February 1999 as follows: 1) overall targets were reduced by 15,000 beneficiaries since a new second activity under this results package is not envisioned at this moment; 2) number of females were increased to reflect actual accomplishments.	1998	37,000/13,000	37,436/13,195
	1999	39,000/13,500	39,478/14,858
	2000	43,000/14,500	
	2001	46,000/15,500	
	2002	49,000/16,000	

RESULT NAME No. 3: Expanded equitable access to financial technological and marketing services by the rural poor

INDICATOR No. 3.1: Rural active borrowers

UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of people	Year	Planned	Actual		
			Total	Male	Female
SOURCES: Quarterly Reports from Chemonics International (for the Equitable Rural Economic Growth Activity, CRECER), Finca International (for the Center for Microenterprise Support Activity), Catholic Relief Services (for the Microenterprise 2000 Activity), and Development Alternatives Inc. (for the Rural Financial Markets Activity-FOMIR).	1996		24,936	n/a	n/a
	1997	32,946	32,662	n/a	n/a
	1998	23,509	23,600	10,161	13,439
	1999	29,464	31,532	13,442	18,090
	2000	40,075			
	2001	10,000			
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: This indicator measures access to financial services by tallying the number of individuals living in rural areas with outstanding loans from financial institutions supported by USAID.	2002	14,500			

COMMENTS: The data for this indicator are aggregating from four different activities: CAM, CRECER, Micro 2000 and FOMIR. CRECER data for 1996 and 1997 are based on estimates, since some of the credit unions assisted by the activity did not have electronic database systems that could produce the information as USAID required. For 1998 data quality improved markedly and only three of the 13 credit unions assisted by CRECER provided estimates.

Targets and actual results have been adjusted to only track active borrowers participating in USAID supported programs each year. CRECER and Micro 2000 activities will finish by mid-2000; their ending results will be reported for 2000, and will not appear as active borrowers in future years.

The Microenterprise 2000 and CAM activities were unable to provide gender disaggregated data for rural El Salvador. Gender distribution is thus based on estimates of the overall clientele of these institutions (including urban and rural).

The scope of the Microenterprise 2000 activity is not fully reflected because reported results include only rural clients, which account for only 48% of total 1999 ENLACE loans. The project grew 160% during 1999, totaling 7,974 clients. The smaller proportion of rural loans is due to the fact that the Micro 2000 NGO, ENLACE, began its operations in urban areas in order to develop a client base that would facilitate expansion into rural areas.

n/a = not available

Country Organization: USAID/El Salvador

Objective ID: 519-002-01

Objective Name: More Inclusive and Effective Democratic Processes

Self-Assessment: On-Track

Self Assessment Narrative: USAID is supporting several key democratic institutions to achieve this strategic objective including the judicial system, the electoral system, local governments and the Legislative Assembly. USAID's assistance is on-track to achieve this objective by the end of the strategy period. Increasing numbers of persons are using the justice system and more people believe that trials are more fair than in the past. The electoral tribunal became Y2K compliant and is fully prepared to carry out this year's legislative and municipal elections. Target local governments have substantially increased their local revenue generation and increasingly invest those funds in public works or other priority public services. The Legislative Assembly opened two constituent service offices and continues to improve its constituent outreach capabilities. The Assembly has also held open public hearings in an effort to make the legislative process more transparent and legislators more accountable for their actions. This is complemented by activities to strengthen and develop an active, vibrant civil society.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened & Development of politically active civil society promoted

Link to U.S. National Interests: Stable Democracy

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Democracy

Secondary Link to MPP Goals: Environment

Summary

USAID/El Salvador's democracy objective directly supports the Mission Performance Plan (MPP) goal of consolidating El Salvador's democratic institutions and practices and institutionalizing respect for human rights. In attaining this goal more Salvadorans will be encouraged not to emigrate in search of better prospects. Increased respect for the rule of law will attract and retain greater levels of national and international investment and thus contribute to regional stability.

USAID is working to achieve five key intermediate results essential to have more inclusive and effective democratic processes: 1) more politically active advocacy organizations; 2) more effective electoral administration; 3) strengthened local government; 4) increased use of the justice system; and 5) improved court case preparation and management. The challenge is to ensure that customers are served equitably by a fair and just legal system, by open and transparent public institutions, and by enhanced opportunities for inclusion in national and local-level decision-making processes. USAID is improving access to legal services, enhancing the ability of civil society organizations to advocate for reforms, and increasing citizen participation in issues identified by and of importance to rural customers. To enable government institutions to meet the increased demand for services, USAID is strengthening the effectiveness of key democratic institutions – the judicial system, local governments and the legislature.

Key Results

The following results demonstrate that USAID/El Salvador's democracy strategy is on-track. Citizen confidence in the judicial system is increasing and, in target areas, more cases are being filed in the formal system. One of the main reasons for the increase in confidence may be the reduction in the average processing time for criminal cases from 16 months in 1996 to four months in 1999. Furthermore, the use of appropriate mechanisms to protect citizen rights, such as habeas corpus, continue to be exercised. In 1999 about 90 percent of the habeas corpus cases presented to the Supreme Court were adjudicated in the same year. In 28 selected municipalities, open, participatory planning is creating a more responsive, transparent public sector. These communities have established broadly representative local development committees that work jointly with the municipal government to decide how to invest funds for public works or other priority public services. The results have been positive and the municipalities have responded by substantially increasing the allocation of funds to these initiatives. A more vibrant, better-informed and active civil society is becoming involved in key decision-making processes. At a national level, the Legislative Assembly opened two constituent service offices outside the capital, giving deputies more direct contact with their constituents and increasing civil society participation in the legislative process.

Performance and Prospects

A recent national democratic values survey (Seligson, et.al., 1999) demonstrates a major, decade-long transition in the direction of increasing support for democracy in El Salvador. In 1991, only 17 percent of the population had the combination of attitudes considered necessary to sustain a stable democracy. By 1995 the number had risen to 29 percent and in 1999 it was up to 36 percent. This represents more than a doubling of support for democracy over the last eight

years. Reciprocally, the percent of the population with a combination of attitudes that contribute to democratic breakdown shrunk from 29 percent to 16 percent over the same period. This indicates that stronger, more responsive democratic institutions are in place and that democratic practices are becoming institutionalized.

Administration of Justice: 1999 was a challenging year for the operators of the justice system as they continued to implement and adapt to the new criminal procedure code enacted in April 1998. Inter-institutional coordination and definition of roles and responsibilities under the code remain primary areas for improvement. Meanwhile, important amendments to the code are making it more operable and efficient, and, despite the fact that the criminal procedure code is so new, people's trust in the judicial system has increased. According to the democratic values survey, currently 47 percent of the people believe trials are fair in comparison with only 41 percent in 1995. This upward trend in citizen confidence should continue as justice system operators use the new code more effectively.

A pilot activity in four target areas training judges, prosecutors, public defenders and social workers in conciliation techniques is demonstrating the positive potential for alternative dispute resolution in the judicial system. In one of the pilot areas, 100 percent of the conciliation cases reached mutual agreement (22 out of 22) in contrast to just 16 percent of similar cases being concluded prior to USAID intervention (only 8 out of 50).

Local Government: The new Flores administration made local development one of the government's priorities. A national strategy for local development was agreed to between the Salvadoran government, the national association of municipalities and non-governmental organizations working in community development. USAID is strengthening municipal governments through training and technical assistance to improve transparency, citizen participation, revenue generation and service delivery. USAID increased the number of municipalities targeted under this activity by ten, to 28.

Local revenue generation increased seven percent during the first semester of 1999, compared with the same period in 1998. Local development plans prepared by community organizations with their elected town councils were used in setting budget priorities for infrastructure and services. Open public budget hearings, first introduced in 1998, were critical in this process and have become a standard practice in many municipalities. Pilot activities in decentralized water delivery are also being continued.

Civil Society: Targeted civil society organizations are focussing more on advocacy and coalition building and less on simple service delivery and competition. Groups of these organizations received advocacy training, technical assistance and financing to develop advocacy campaigns. A new grants program, to begin in 2000, will strengthen the capacity, skills, and resources of civil society organizations for advocacy on public policy issues.

USAID supported the Legislative Assembly's opening of two constituent service offices in Chalatenango and San Miguel departments. Legislators from the other twelve departments are now anxious for their own regional offices. At least five constituent offices will be operational around the country by 2002. With USAID's assistance, the new offices are establishing

procedures for channeling constituent concerns and increasing access to legislative representatives, thereby making the legislative process more transparent and legislators more accountable. Salvadoran government officials participated in USAID-sponsored seminars on ethics in government, meetings with Puerto Rican and U.S. government ethics offices, and the 9th International Anti-corruption Conference, with a delegation headed by the Salvadoran vice-president.

Election Administration: USAID is funding a UNDP-led initiative to construct a national civil registry -- the first step toward issuance of a single identity document and establishment of a more accurate electoral registry. The registry should be completed by March 2001. USAID also assisted the Supreme Electoral Tribunal in becoming Y2K compliant through the design of new software applications and training in the newly acquired computer equipment. The Tribunal is now fully prepared for the legislative and municipal elections in March 2000.

Possible Adjustments to Plan

No adjustments to the current strategy are planned. However, the Assistant Administrator for Latin America and the Caribbean approved the use of Economic Support Funds to include law enforcement agency personnel (i.e., National Civilian Police) in training activities within the democracy strategy. This authorization enables USAID to more effectively support implementation of the new criminal procedure code through joint training of all judicial sector players – judges, prosecutors, public defenders and police – to increase understanding of the law, clarify roles and improve coordination in implementation of the law. USAID is coordinating closely with the ICITAP/El Salvador office on these efforts. USAID will also assist the GOES to establish a government ethics office to increase public sector transparency and accountability.

Other Donor Programs

Other donors working in the field of judicial reform include the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the Spanish and Swedish governments. The World Bank is also considering support for these efforts. The IDB, the German aid agency (GTZ), and the UNDP all have active local development programs. The United States and Japan continue to identify and fund projects designed to strengthen civil society under the Common Agenda initiative.

Major Contractors and Grantees

The major judicial sector contractors are Chemonics, DPK Consulting and the National Center for State Courts. Research Triangle Institute is working in the area of local government strengthening along with DevTech Systems Inc. World Learning Inc., with several local NGOs, is managing activities in citizen participation. The State University of New York is leading USAID's legislative strengthening efforts. The International Foundation for Electoral Systems prepared the technical designs for the civil registry.

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLES
MORE INCLUSIVE AND EFFECTIVE DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES
OBJECTIVE ID 519-002-01
SO APPROVED ON JUNE 7, 1996

SO LEVEL RESULTS:

INDICATOR No. 1: Habeas corpus cases adjudicated by Supreme Court			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of cases	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Annual report of the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court.	1996		534
INDICATOR/DESCRIPTION: Number of wrongful imprisonment cases heard and settled by the Supreme Court.	1997	560	537
<p>COMMENTS: One focus of the democracy strategic objective is on how the justice system serves people – both the accused and the victims of crime. El Salvador has historically held a large proportion of prisoners in jail without due process. This indicator shows how well the justice sector serves accused persons by bringing wrongful imprisonment cases to the Supreme Court, which until 1999, heard all habeas corpus cases.</p> <p>The decline in 1999 is due to the new criminal procedure code which allows, under certain circumstances, for appeals for wrongful detention at lower level courts, thus making access to the Supreme Court unnecessary in some cases. Originally, the only recourse was an appeal to the Supreme Court.</p> <p>Taking this change into account, the planned number of cases adjudicated by the Supreme Court for the years 2000 – 2002 has been reduced from those reported in last year's R4.</p>	1998	587	468
	1999	614	464
	2000	441	
	2001	419	
	2002	398	

INDICATOR No. 2: Number of Assembly-sponsored constituent service offices established by department.

UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of offices SOURCE: Legislative Assembly INDICATOR/DESCRIPTION: A Departmental Constituents Service Office is a new outreach mechanism for Legislative Assembly deputies to have more direct contact with their constituents. A service office is staffed and paid for by the Legislative Assembly and must have at least one scheduled visit per month by deputies. There are a total of 14 departments in El Salvador. COMMENTS: This indicator assists in capturing the progress of participation of civil society and civil society organizations in the legislative process. This is especially important when taking into account that deputies are elected to the Assembly by regional lists and may be more beholden to political party structures than to citizens they represent.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1999	1	2
	2000	3	
	2001	4	
	2002	5	

INTERMEDIATE RESULTS:

RESULT NAME: Strengthened local government			
INDICATOR No. 3: Municipal funds allocated for investment in services and infrastructure in target municipalities.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Amount, in dollars	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Municipal budgets	1996		\$1,253,343
INDICATOR/DESCRIPTION: This indicator monitors total funds derived from two sources, GOES funds transferred to municipalities and resources generated locally by the target municipalities for these purposes. COMMENTS: As reported last year, targets were established for 2000–2002 based on plans for a new democratic decentralization activity. Planned targets for 2000 through 2002 are based on 28 target municipalities. Previous data through 1999 is based on the original 18 target municipalities. This indicator previously reported data separately for funds transferred from the GOES to municipalities and for locally generated resources dedicated to investment. To simplify reporting, this indicator is now combines resources dedicated to investment in services and infrastructure from both sources.	1997	\$3,664,305	\$1,587,892
	1998	\$3,675,880	\$7,390,044
	1999	\$6,889,538	\$7,682,483
	2000	\$10,407,000	
	2001	\$11,660,000	
	2002	\$12,425,00	

RESULT NAME: Increased use of the justice system			
INDICATOR No. 1: Criminal court cases filed in family, juvenile and criminal courts in targeted geographic areas.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Supreme Court, Administrative Systems Unit yearly report, “ Informe Anual de Causas Ingresadas”.	1996		9,655
INDICATOR/DESCRIPTION: The geographic areas targeted for USAID assistance are the departments of Cuscatlan, Sonsonate and Usulután, and the populous San Salvador suburb of Soyapango. The reported number includes court cases filed in family, juvenile and criminal courts. COMMENTS: The 1998 total for criminal cases is an estimate calculated by multiplying the average daily filing total from April through October times the total number of court days in the year. This calculation is used because the data for criminal-case filings for 1998 were only recorded for those months. Targets for criminal cases filed have been adjusted for 2000-2002 based on 1999 “actual” data. It should be noted that previous reporting broke down the number of cases filed in each type of court. To simplify reporting, these numbers have been consolidated into one total amount.	1997	10,619	12,781
	1998	8,236	15,495
	1999	9,460	13,685
	2000	14,232	
	2001	14,801	
	2002	15,393	

Country/Organization: USAID El Salvador

Objective ID: 519-003-01

Objective Name: Sustainable Improvements in the Health of Women and Children Achieved

Self Assessment: On track

Self Assessment Narrative: Performance data confirm that all major activities are being executed as planned without major obstacles or delays. Intermediate results indicate positive trends of program efforts on such factors as increased access to potable water, increased services by rural health promoters, increased family planning, pre- and post-natal care and public education on HIV/AIDS.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: Child Birth Mortality Reduced

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: Infant/Child Health/Nutrition, HIV/AIDS, Unintended Pregnancies Reduced, Infectious Diseases Reduced

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Health

Secondary Link to MPP Goals: Population

Summary

USAID/El Salvador's health strategic objective is linked to the Agency objective of stabilizing world population and protecting human health, and to the Mission Performance Plan goals of "Early Stabilization of the World's Population" and "Protection of Human Health and Reduction of the Spread of Infectious Diseases". It also supports secondary Agency objectives including reduction of unintended pregnancies, reduction of maternal, infant and child mortality, improvement in infant and child nutritional status, reduction of HIV transmission and reduction of infectious diseases with special emphasis on tuberculosis.

USAID supports the Ministry of Health (MOH) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to achieve this objective through three key intermediate results. USAID is reducing child mortality and morbidity through support for expanded coverage of primary health care services, prevention and treatment of respiratory illnesses and diarrhea, improved nutrition, expanded use of Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) programs, and greater micronutrient supplementation. USAID's programs are strengthening and expanding reproductive health and family planning information and services, reducing reproductive health problems through improved safe motherhood and birth outcomes and preventing sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS. USAID is supporting policy efforts leading to long-term changes and sector-wide reforms, including decentralization and increased community participation in health services policies and practices at the local level.

Through this strategic objective USAID will improve the health status of the Salvadoran population, especially poor women and children living in rural areas. This assistance should also result in major reforms in the organization, financing and delivery of health services, leading to expanded coverage to the most vulnerable groups, overall improvements in efficiency and quality of care and sustainability of the health care delivery system.

Key Results

As reported in detail last year, the 1998 National Family Health Survey (FESAL) showed marked improvement in the health status of Salvadorans. There have been no significant changes in these results since last year's R4 as key indicators at the strategic objective level are measured only once every five years. Annual and proxy indicators for 1999 show a slight decrease in deliveries attended by trained personnel, DPT vaccination coverage, and pregnant women receiving prenatal services. The percent decrease is small and is moreover calculated using inaccurate long-range population projections. Absolute numbers have increased in all those categories. Other indicators show a slight increase in the percent of the Ministry of Health expenditures allocated to primary care and a significant increase in the number of townships served by MOH rural health promoters (from 70% to 83%).

Performance and Prospects

Despite the slight decrease in some indicators, the strong overall positive trend continues, as described below.

Child Survival: To support MOH efforts to expand rural health services, USAID financed the training and deployment of 240 health promoters and the contracting of five NGOs to provide health services to priority, limited-access areas of the country. The MOH is evaluating the feasibility of continuing the NGO-MOH partnership, and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and World Bank are considering loans to El Salvador to build on this model. In 1999, USAID also assisted the MOH to shift away from hospital-based to community-based IMCI and begin implementing a new national strategy for IMCI coverage. Approximately 50 MOH health centers are now implementing the IMCI strategy.

USAID continued support for nutrition education and improved management of nutritional problems, including promotion of breastfeeding and the control of nutritional anemia and folate deficiency. A major USAID-financed policy document on food security – the result of a recent USAID-sponsored National Conference of Nutrition and Food Security -- is being used to identify actions to improve food and nutrition security.

Two rural water and sanitation systems were completed in 1999 and six more are under construction. This activity's success has attracted significant participation from the European Union (EU), the International Rotary Club and the national water authority. With these additional resources, larger water systems than originally planned are being constructed. This has led to some delays, but will result in many more beneficiaries

USAID's tuberculosis control activity with the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) and the MOH got underway in 1999 with a nationwide public awareness campaign. The Center for Disease Control finalized plans for its regional post-Hurricane disease surveillance, laboratory strengthening and epidemiological training program. USAID worked with the U.S. Military Group and Food for the Poor to deliver much-needed medical supplies and equipment worth millions of dollars to upgrade basic health care in rural hospitals and health centers.

Reproductive Health: USAID and the Salvadoran Demographic Association (SDA) signed a new agreement leading to SDA becoming almost financially self-sufficient within three years. Under the new agreement, SDA, which accounts for nearly 20% of all contraceptive users in El Salvador, is moving ahead to implement new income-generating activities such as laboratory and pharmacy services, to subsidize its family planning program for the rural poor.

USAID's aggressive program of reproductive health training and technical assistance for the MOH reached thousands of rural health promoters, midwives and other health personnel in 1999. USAID also trained 763 MOH staff in contraceptive logistics management. As a result, the quality of services has improved and the numbers of new family planning users and couple-years-of-protection among the rural poor have increased. In addition, USAID consultants led a process that led to the adoption of new national norms to standardize and improve the quality of family planning services provided by all organizations. In a new adolescent fertility initiative, hundreds of MOH staff were trained in counseling techniques for adolescents to improve understanding of the special needs of this age group which annually accounts for a third of all births in the country.

These family planning efforts were complemented by intensive training for the staffs of 20 hospitals in safe birth interventions to reduce maternal mortality and morbidity.

Policy and Reform: USAID is the primary source of external technical assistance for policy reform efforts. However, 1999 was a frustrating year for USAID's efforts. Little progress was made in the ongoing program of reform and modernization of the MOH. The new Flores administration requested that USAID hold up MOH reform efforts until the new administration could decide upon its course. This process took several months, during which little was accomplished. Fortunately, the new MOH Minister and Vice-Minister concluded that the ongoing USAID-supported reform program merits their full support with little modification, and the program is now back on track.

There were also extremely positive developments. Assistance to the Health Committee of the Legislative Assembly resulted in two major workshops: one on health care financing alternatives and another comparing and analyzing five major proposals for reforming the health care system. In addition, USAID began assisting the Salvadoran Social Security Institute (ISSS) to radically reform its current system of beneficiary health services through ISSS hospitals and community clinics. USAID also began supporting the work of the National Health Council, which is charged by the president with producing a consensus plan for national health services in 2000.

The strong national consensus on the need for significant health reform and strong support from the health sector leadership make prospects for meaningful progress in 2000 good. USAID is well positioned to lead this effort, in close collaboration with PAHO, the German aid agency (GTZ), the IDB and the World Bank. However, serious ongoing labor conflicts within the health sector could undermine this process and, unless satisfactorily resolved, will make reform of the health care system impossible.

Possible Adjustments to Plans

No adjustments to the current strategy are planned.

Other Donor Programs

Three other major donors work in the health policy and reform area: PAHO, the IDB and GTZ. PAHO and GTZ focus on supporting the MOH's decentralization process in limited geographic regions. PAHO also supports the MOH's implementation of IMCI and other aspects of child health and emerging diseases. A \$21 million, 25-year IDB loan has been awaiting ratification by the Legislative Assembly since 1998. The EU and the Government of Japan are financing improvements in rural water and sanitation services. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) supplies essential medicines and is the lead donor on food fortification and micronutrient issues. UNICEF provides adolescents with information on HIV prevention and, with PAHO, educates Salvadorans on domestic violence and women's role in society. The United Nations Fund for Population Activities supported the development and adoption of the National Reproductive Health Plan. The EU and GTZ also support reproductive health programs in El Salvador.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies

The two major grantees are CARE International working on water and sanitation activities and the SDA managing reproductive health activities. Current contractors include PRIME, Management Sciences for Health, BASICS, Booz Allen and Hamilton and its subcontractor Cambridge Consulting Corporation who are providing technical assistance to the MOH in the areas of reproductive health, health policy and reform, child survival and management information systems, respectively.

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLES
SUSTAINABLE IMPROVEMENTS IN HEALTH OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN
OBJECTIVE ID 519-003-01
SO APPROVED JUNE 7, 1996

INTERMEDIATE RESULTS:

RESULT No. 3.2: Increased use of appropriate reproductive health practices and services			
INDICATOR No. 1: Percent of pregnant women receiving prenatal services			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent SOURCE: MOH annual service statistics INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Percent of pregnant women in a given population that receive at least one prenatal visit according to MOH maternal care norms. COMMENTS: The annual MOH statistics for 1999 shows that in relative terms (percentage) prenatal control has decreased compared to 1998. This is due to the base population used as denominator which is a projection from the 1992 Census resulting in an overestimation of the number of pregnant women. Absolute number of women seeking prenatal control actually increased between 1998 (109,975) and 1999 (112,121), data that correlates to FESAL findings.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1994		45
	1995		53
	1996		56
	1997		59
	1998	67	60
	1999	72	56
	2000	77	
	2001	82	
	2002	87	
	2003	95	

RESULT 3.1 Increased use of appropriate child survival practices and services

INDICATOR No. 2: Number of Ministry of Health units implementing Integrated Management Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) Protocol

<p>UNIT OF MEASURE: Number</p> <p>SOURCE: MOH annual service statistics.</p> <p>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Number of MOH health units implementing new IMCI protocol.</p> <p>COMMENTS: PAHO and USAID began introducing the IMCI protocol to El Salvador beginning 1998. USAID monitors the number of health units adopting the IMCI protocol every year; drugs needed by the IMCI program will be provided by the MOH.</p> <p>A "health unit" is defined as an MOH facility that provides mostly preventive and integrated medical care to an estimated population between 15,000 and 25,000 inhabitants and that is staffed with permanent personnel. There are currently 352 health units in El Salvador</p>	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1998	4	33
	1999	30	50
	2000	77	
	2001	122	
	2002	157	
	2003	174	

RESULT No. 3.3: Enhanced policy environment to support sustainability of child survival and reproductive health programs.

INDICATOR No. 1: Percent of townships served by MOH-supported health promoters.

UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent.

SOURCE: 1995 Health Promoter Study and MOH reports.

INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:

COMMENTS: There are a total of 2,056 "cantones" or townships in El Salvador and 1,336 of them are in targeted rural and semi-urban areas which comprise the baseline for this indicator.

NGO-supported health promoters are not included here since USAID support to the health NGOs ended in December 1998. It is uncertain which, if any, NGOs will continue receiving USAID support.

YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
1995		67
1996		68
1997	69	68
1998	70	70
1999	71	83
2000	72	
2001	73	
2002	74	
2003	75	

Country Organization: USAID/El Salvador

Objective ID: 519-004-01

Objective Name: Increased Access by Rural Households to Clean Water

Self-Assessment: On-Track

Self Assessment Narrative: El Salvador's potable water supplies have been reduced in most rural areas due to uncontrolled cutting of forests, overuse of agricultural chemicals, and a lack of sewage treatment facilities. USAID's water strategic objective, approved in October 1997, integrates and expands on other USAID efforts to increase rural household access to clean water. The primary implementing entity – CARE International -- began work in mid-1999. CARE is moving ahead with efforts to protect watersheds to increase water supplies, reduce contamination of ground and surface water, assist the Salvadoran government to decentralize potable water authorities, and help municipalities and citizen groups create decentralized, efficient and sustainable local water companies. Initial contacts have been established with national, regional and local counterparts; technical assistance and training activities are underway; and a base has been established in 1999 that will permit USAID to meet targets established for 2002.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: Sustainable management of natural resources increased

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: Private Markets, Accountable Government Institutions, Maternal and Child Health, Global Climate Change, Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution, Natural Resource Management

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global issues

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Environment

Secondary Link to MPP Goals: Health and Democracy

Summary

USAID's water strategic objective contributes directly to Agency and Mission Performance Plan global issues to preserve tropical forests, protect watersheds, strengthen civil society, increase accountability of government institutions, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and protect maternal and child health by lowering the incidence of diarrhea, cholera and other waterborne diseases.

Watershed destruction has lowered water tables and reduced availability of groundwater supplies throughout El Salvador and virtually all surface water is contaminated with sewage, agricultural runoff or industrial wastes. Limited supplies of clean water have a direct effect on both human health and environmental stability, and women and children are the most vulnerable to water-borne diseases. They are also the main beneficiaries of new potable water systems, because piped water increases their economic productivity and quality of life by freeing them from the need to spend time and energy carrying water.

USAID is working to achieve four key intermediate results to increase access by rural households to clean water: 1) improved quality of water sources; 2) improved performance of water distribution systems; 3) more effective citizen actions to address water issues; and 4) improved municipal management of water resources. This water strategic objective integrates assistance under the health, economic growth and democracy strategic objectives that support efforts to increase rural household access to clean water. The primary focus of the objective is on local community and municipal-level interventions in three critical watersheds that transcend the boundaries of 18 municipalities. This strategic objective will have an impact at the national level through assistance in the reform of national policies and through replication of successful interventions and lessons throughout the country.

Key Results

Only 30 percent of households in the target area have access to water that meets quality and time standards. This is a nine-percent decrease from last year, and represents a decline in the availability of clean water in the target area. USAID believes this decline will be overcome as efforts to organize water committees, train maintenance personnel and construct new water systems continue. USAID made major gains in promoting watershed protection and assisting municipalities in the preparation of water-resource management plans. The area covered by improved practices is 19 percent above the 1999 target through the combined efforts of activities in the water, economic growth, and post-hurricane reconstruction objectives as well as assistance from the Enterprise for the Americas Fund for El Salvador (FIAES). The number of municipalities with approved water-resource management plans surged from zero to nine, 12 percent ahead of the 1999 target.

Performance and Prospects

Implementation of this objective accelerated following the award of a new cooperative agreement to CARE International in June. CARE, and its local NGO partners, are now operating in all of the 18 target municipalities, and are finishing micro-watershed profiles that

will define water resource opportunities and constraints and improve the accuracy of baseline data.

The decline in the number of households in the target area with water that meets quality and flow standards demonstrates that USAID is addressing a timely and important development priority. This decline was not altogether unexpected and was caused by a combination of population growth, flood and landslide damage in 1998 and 1999, and depreciation of older water systems. Despite this set back, USAID is confident that the 65 percent target for rural households in the target area with access to clean water by 2002 can be achieved. Until the cooperative agreement was signed with CARE, USAID's focus under this objective was on improvements in the quality of water sources, only one of four intermediate results in this objective. Through the agreement with CARE, USAID will have a more balanced set of actions in support of this objective and will be able to achieve the desired impact by 2002.

Quality of Water: USAID plans to increase water quality by protecting watersheds, improving agricultural practices and implementing new solid and liquid waste disposal practices. Results for 1999 show that progress is being made in each of these areas. Watershed protection, as measured by the area devoted to soil conservation and reforestation activities, increased to 4,736 hectares – 11 percent above the 1999 target. The area devoted to organic agriculture or integrated pest management increased by 49 percent in 1999 to 2,685 hectares; nearly 3,000 households are using improved solid waste management practices; 516 households have adopted improved wastewater management practices. Two rural industries in the target area have adopted improved pollution prevention practices.

USAID's direct interventions are complemented by projects financed by FIAES. In 1999, FIAES approved 47 projects totaling \$3.7 million. Most of these new projects support El Salvador's National Environmental Strategy, and 80 percent are grants for soil and water conservation or protected area activities that reduce runoff and help control flooding.

Water Distribution Systems: Sixteen new water systems were constructed or rehabilitated as a partnership activity between municipalities and USAID's water, disaster recovery, and health objectives in 1999. In two additional cases (still under construction) USAID, through the water objective, is helping communities improve watersheds while the health objective is funding construction costs. In addition, USAID conducted a clean water feasibility assessment for all 18 municipalities that identified more than 45 communities that are strong candidates for new or expanded potable water activities. Seven of these communities have been placed on a fast track, and will begin construction of new potable water systems within the next six months.

Citizen Actions: USAID's is stimulating citizen actions through a combination of education, group formation and participatory assistance for groups in the target area. All three efforts have experienced initial success, but there is still a great deal of work ahead. For example, knowledge of the causes, consequences and solutions for unclean water rose above 90 percent in 1998 following Hurricane Mitch when unclean water was a serious health threat in many communities. In 1999 this indicator declined to 45 percent now that the worst danger has passed and the intensive public education campaign about unclean water has ended. This is still well above the 30 percent target for 1999, but shows the importance of continuing public

education activities through 2002. The success of the group formation and participatory assistance efforts may be seen by the number of groups working on water-related issues, up from 53 to 99, and by the number of water-related changes resulting from citizen group actions, which stabilized at 127 (six percent above the 1999 target). USAID expects that the number of citizen groups working on water issues will begin to level off in 2000, and that the number of changes from citizen group actions will steadily increase as clean water systems are approved, construction is completed and water service begins.

Municipal Management: Municipal management of clean water systems appears to be a useful model for promoting decentralization of clean water services to rural areas. Technical assistance financed by the democracy strategic objective and strong interest from the NGO community have pushed this model to the fore. It is currently being implemented in 12 municipalities to see if it will work well under Salvadoran conditions. These test municipalities have accounted for all of the progress observed to date and USAID's water and democracy teams are working closely to monitor progress and provide assistance to help these test-cases succeed. Progress thus far has been good; nine water-resource management plans were completed in 1999 and six additional municipalities began operation of their own water systems. The municipal management concept was given a huge lift this year when El Salvador's new president, Francisco Flores, came out strongly in favor of decentralized water systems. President Flores' support was a key factor in the national water and sewer administration's decision to approve the Tetralogia potable water system in June. This was an important decentralization milestone because many people think that Tetralogia – developed with USAID assistance to serve six municipalities -- is a model that can be replicated in other parts of the country.

Possible Adjustment to Plans

No significant adjustments are planned at this time.

Other Donor Programs

The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) is the largest multilateral lender in the water sector. The IDB's newest water loan, approved at \$55 million, awaits ratification by the Legislative Assembly. This loan requires the Government of El Salvador (GOES) to pass a new water law, which will modernize and decentralize authorities in the water sector. It will also finance the construction or rehabilitation of rural water systems. USAID expects the loan and the new water law to be ratified by the Legislative Assembly by January 31, 2001. The European Union and the governments of Sweden, Germany, Japan and Spain work through Salvadoran government institutions and NGOs to support the development of small water supply and sewage systems in rural areas. The Salvadoran Water Network is an association of local NGOs that manage clean water activities and serves as a forum for donors and NGOs to discuss water sector plans, opportunities and policy issues.

Major Contractors and Grantees

CARE works with three local NGOs -- Salvanatura, Fundamuni-Procap and Sacdel -- with expertise in watershed management, participatory development, strengthening local government and improving the performance of water delivery systems. World Vision is carrying out additional watershed protection activities. Hagler Bailly Services Inc. is providing training to promote low-cost, efficient and effective wastewater treatment systems and Camp Dresser & McKee International is providing technical and participatory activities in support of a draft water law.

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLES
INCREASED ACCESS BY RURAL HOUSEHOLDS TO CLEAN WATER
OBJECTIVE ID 519-004-01
SO APPROVED OCTOBER 7, 1997

SO LEVEL RESULTS:

INDICATOR No. 4.1: Rural households in target areas with water that meets quality and time standards.			
<p>UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent of households that meet both quality and time standards, per year, by male-and female-headed households (M/F)</p> <hr/> <p>SOURCE: CARE baseline survey</p> <p>Sample size: 2,850 households</p> <p>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: All households in target areas, whether in municipalities or cantons, are considered rural. Households water supplies must meet both quality and time standards to count as progress against this indicator. Quality is defined as water from piped systems provided that the system has a quality control program in operation that includes regular chlorine residual testing at various points in the distribution systems and periodic bacteriological and physical/chemical testing at the water source. Water from piped systems is considered to meet time standards if the household receives water every day of the week. Households with non-piped water are defined as meeting the quality standard if water is treated with chlorine by the household. Households with non-piped water meet the time standard if water source is available every day. Non-piped water includes wells and springs.</p> <p>COMMENTS: This indicator is measured for the 18 target municipalities. This year's results are about 9.5% below the 1999 target level. About half of the observed reduction was due to methodological changes introduced by a new source survey data and the other half was due to storm damage, depreciation of existing water systems and population growth without corresponding investments in expansion of potable water systems.</p>	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1997		M:30 F:26
	1998	M:34 F:31	M: 38.0 F: 38.6
	1999	M:39 F:37	M: 29 F: 30
	2000	M:46 F:45	
	2001	M:55 F:55	
	2002	M:65 F:65	

INTERMEDIATE RESULTS:

RESULT No. 4.1: Improved quality of water sources			
INDICATOR No. 4.1.1: Area covered by improved soil conservation and reforestation practices			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Hectares, cumulative, per year SOURCE: Contractor and grantee reports INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Practices taken into account are soil conservation and reforestation COMMENTS: This indicator is measured for the 18 target municipalities. It should be noted that the mission previously reported three sets of data under one indicator: soil conservation and reforestation, organic cropping and integrated pest management. To simplify reporting, the indicator now shows only data for soil conservation and reforestation. However, the mission keeps track of the other two sets of data.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1997		4,055
	1998	4,100	4,423
	1999	4,250	4,736
	2000	4,500	
	2001	4,800	
	2002	5,000	

RESULT No. 4.3: More effective citizen actions to address water issues

INDICATOR No. 4.3.1: Water-related changes resulting from citizen-group actions

UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of new changes, per year.

SOURCE: Activity No. 519-0388 reports for the 11 municipalities under the municipal-development activity that are in the water objective's target area and CARE's annual diagnostic reports for the 18 municipalities.

INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Changes made as a direct result of citizen group efforts to resolve water issues include, but are not limited to: formation of pro-water groups (NGOs); technical and/or financial support obtained by water groups; creation, expansion and/or rehabilitation of delivery systems; pollution prevention; conflict resolution; and other pro-clean water actions.

COMMENTS:

YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
1997		43
1998	60	127
1999	120	127
2000	180	
2001	240	
2002	300	

RESULT No. 4.4.1: Improved municipal management of water resources

INDICATOR No. 4.4.1.1: Municipalities with water-resource management plans

<p>UNIT OF MEASURE: Number, cumulative, per year</p> <p>SOURCE: Contractor and grantee reports</p> <p>INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: A formal plan and a budget with water source protection, contamination prevention, and water prevision activities.</p> <p>COMMENTS: This indicator is measured for the 18 target municipalities.</p>	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1997	0	0
	1998	6	No data
	1999	8	9
	2000	12	
	2001	15	
	2002	18	

Country Organization: USAID/El Salvador

Objective ID: 519-007-01

Objective Name: Reduced Vulnerability of the Rural Poor to Natural Disasters in Targeted Areas

Self Assessment: Exceeding

Self Assessment Narrative: Six months into the implementation of this two-year objective, implementation is proceeding within the planned schedule.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: The potential impact of crises reduced

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: Ag Development/Food Security, Economic Opportunity for the Poor, Global Climate Change, Biological Diversity, Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution, Environmentally Sound Energy, Natural Resources Management, Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met

Link to U.S. National Interests: Humanitarian Assistance

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals: Health

Summary

This special objective is linked to the Agency goal “Lives Saved, suffering reduced, and conditions for political and economic development reestablished” and to the Mission Performance Plan (MPP) goal to promote economic development.

This objective focuses on reducing the vulnerability of the rural poor to natural disasters in the 10 municipalities where damage from flooding caused by Hurricane Mitch was most severe and which is one of the poorest regions in the country. This assistance follows on the response by USAID, the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Department of Defense to the emergency and initial rehabilitation needs of the affected population. Assistance under this special objective complements and is being coordinated with assistance provided by USAID’s Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance and other regional programs, and by six other U.S. Government agencies: U.S. Geological Survey, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Centers for Disease Control and the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Under this special objective, USAID is stimulating economic activity through the rehabilitation of 113 kilometers of rural roads, expansion of the electricity distribution grid by 80 kilometers and introduction of high-value crops by assisting 5,000 affected farmers. USAID is also restoring and expanding access to basic community services through: the construction or improvement of 500 houses and 80 schools to flood-resistant standards; construction or rehabilitation of up to 42 small infrastructure projects and approximately eight water systems, 850 wells and 2,200 latrines; and health education – using Child Survival funds -- to reduce the incidence of diarrheal diseases in children under five years of age. Finally, USAID is mitigating the environmental impact of future natural disasters through attention to environmental management and disaster preparedness planning at the community, municipal and national levels.

Key Results

Progress in the achievement of USAID’s objectives for post-Hurricane Mitch reconstruction is on-track, and in some cases exceeding expectations. In the first six months of implementation, more than half of the affected farmers targeted for assistance over the two year’s of this objective received agricultural assistance. By the end of December 1999, the target for communities with access to clean water and latrines had been exceeded. Construction of small infrastructure and disaster preparedness training got off to a slower start. While targets for the first six months were missed in these areas, implementation has picked up and future targets will be met.

Performance and Prospects

USAID has been recognized by the affected communities, local NGOs, mayors and the national government for its rapid initiation of field operations and the participatory approach used in the design and implementation of interventions.

Economic Activity Stimulated: Interventions are intended to stimulate economic activity in this economically depressed area to increase the incomes and economic opportunities for the rural poor and thereby reduce their vulnerability to future natural disasters. To date, the Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA) has assisted 2,655 farmers -- 656 women and 2009 men -- to plant 1,151 hectares of high-value crops to reactivate agricultural production and encourage a shift away from production of basic grains. USAID has also financed the installation of 102 solar panels in 51 community buildings -- of a planned total of 420 panels for 210 community buildings -- without access to the electrical grid.

The road rehabilitation and electricity components -- which require more extensive engineering designs and rigorous procurement procedures -- will be underway by March 2000. Both are still on schedule.

Basic Community Services: In the aftermath of Hurricane Mitch, the Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, Int'l (CARE), with USAID financing, rehabilitated 4,750 latrines and 4,626 wells, upgraded 980 of the wells to reduce contamination from flooding, and constructed nine water systems for 8,180 people. Under the reconstruction phase, CARE is continuing this effort. By the end of December, CARE had upgraded 381 more wells, constructed 1,255 more latrines and had started construction of three water systems for 8,000 beneficiaries. Using Child Survival funds, CARE provided health education training to a member of each family (1,440 persons: 987 women and 453 men) that benefits from a new or rehabilitated latrine. CARE has raised to 4,500 the target for the number of latrines to be built or rehabilitated as a result of higher than expected cost-sharing contributions obtained from other local and international institutions.

The Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF) is constructing five schools, has 16 more under design, and has identified the remaining 53 schools to meet the target of 80 schools. This construction stage follows a thorough assessment by CHF of the 250 schools located in the target area to determine eligibility and priorities. In high risk areas, some of these schools are being designed to serve as safe havens in future floods. CHF is also focused on the rebuilding or constructing up to 42 community infrastructure projects of which four are under construction, 24 are under design and 41 more are identified and under feasibility review for final selection.

USAID is financing the construction or upgrading of 500 houses to make them more resistant to flooding. In some cases this involves building new units, while in other cases otherwise sturdy houses may be modified to provide refuge for people and belongings. CHF has completed the construction of 29 houses. Sixteen more are under construction and another 283 have been designed and are ready for construction to begin. Designs are also in process for additional 41 houses.

Natural Disasters Mitigation: To improved environmental management, CARE planted over 71,000 trees to protect micro-watersheds, and CHF began reforestation of 17 hectares of mangroves, planted grasses on 1,000 meters along the Lempa River levees to protect them from erosion and is designing 13 micro-watershed management projects covering 135 hectares. Partners of the Americas complemented these interventions with disaster preparedness training

for 355 community leaders – 186 women and 169 men -- in 17 communities of the 120 target communities, and the review of seven municipal disaster plans.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, working under a Participating Agency Service Agreement (PASA), will re-enforce these efforts with the development of a master flood control plan for the target area. The Corps has already identified several activities that need immediate action to control flooding in the target area. Implementation of these activities is estimated to cost \$1,200,000. USAID does not have the resources necessary to address all of these needs but may be able to finance a few priority interventions.

Possible Adjustments to Plans

No adjustments are planned.

Other Donor Programs

Spain, Japan, France and Germany are the principal other bilateral donors. The Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank, the European Union, the World Food Program (WFP) and the United Nations Development Program are the major multilateral organizations. The Red Cross, Catholic Relief Service and other international NGOs are providing additional resources to assist with reconstruction. In most cases, the assistance promised by these organizations is in the early stages of implementation or still at the planning stage, with the exception of the rapid response from the WFP food-for-work program and international NGOs. Among the principal areas that the donor community is supporting are: local infrastructure, housing, education, health and environment.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies

The Cooperative Housing Foundation – with its principal sub-grantees, CLUSA and Partners of the Americas – is implementing activities in housing, schools, agriculture, disaster preparedness, environmental management and small infrastructure. CARE is implementing the component on water and sanitation. The Ministry of Public Works and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are implementing the rural roads and electrification components, respectively. The National Confederation of Peasants is responsible for the installation of the solar panels. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is preparing a master flood control plan for the targeted area.

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLES
REDUCED VULNERABILITY OF THE RURAL POOR TO
NATURAL DISASTERS IN TARGETED AREAS
OBJECTIVE ID 519-007-01
SO APPROVED APRIL 14, 1999

INTERMEDIATE RESULTS:

RESULT NAME: Economic activity stimulated			
INDICATOR No. 1: Number of Mitch affected farmers assisted			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of people	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCES: CHF/MIRA quarterly reports	1999	1,250	2,655
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Number of farmers assisted with land preparation, seeds, fertilizers, and inputs for high-value crops. High-value crops refers to crops with market values commonly higher than the basic grains grown by most farmers such as sesame, cashew, squash, loroco, watermelon, passion fruit, pumpkin, white bean, etc.	2000	2,500	
COMMENTS: 1,152 hectares of high value crops have been planted during the reporting period.	2001	1250	

RESULT NAME: Increased access to basic community services			
INDICATOR No. 1: Number of water systems constructed, repaired or improved			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Water systems	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCES: CARE/MAREAS final report and CARE/MAS quarterly report	1999	5	9
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Communities water systems constructed, repaired or improved, operated and administer by the communities.	2000	4	
COMMENTS:	2001	2	

RESULT NAME: Increased access to basic community services			
INDICATOR No. 2: Number of latrines constructed or rehabilitated			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Latrines constructed or rehabilitated	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCES: CARE/MAREAS final report and CARE/MAS quarterly report	1999	850	1,805
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Latrines constructed or rehabilitated.	2000	1,100	
COMMENTS:	2001	550	

RESULT NAME: Environmental impact of future natural disasters mitigated			
INDICATOR No. 1: Number of community members trained in disaster preparedness			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Community members	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCES: CHF quarterly report as of 12/31/99	1999	375*	419
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Community members that have directly participated in disaster preparedness training workshops.	2000	750	
COMMENTS: 419 community members from 17 communities were trained in disaster preparedness. In addition, seven municipal disaster preparedness plans were reviewed and are in process of being improved.	2001	375	

III: RESOURCES REQUEST

Narrative

USAID/El Salvador's total program resources – DA and ESF – for FY2000 were cut by almost \$7.5 million between last year's R4 and the control numbers received for this R4. Projections for FY2001 restore assistance levels to the average OYB level for FYs 1997-1999, but then drop again in FY2002. While the mission can absorb this cut FY2000, it should be recognized that this is a significant loss of resources for this strategy period and will have an impact on the mission's ability to sustain the achievement of results.

The allocation of resources across SOs reflects their breadth of activities, earmarks, importance to the achievement of mission and MPP goals, performance, available pipeline and projected expenditures. With tighter annual budgets, for the mission and the bureau, accurate projected expenditure rates have become increasingly important. USAID/El Salvador has taken steps to improve the quality of expenditure data – both accrued and projected – to inform these allocation decisions. Based on this analysis and allocation decisions made, the mission's overall pipeline will be significantly reduced this fiscal year and SO-level pipelines will stabilize at levels well within the forward funding guidance.

The Economic Growth SO continues to receive the largest share of budget resources as it has the broadest portfolio of activities – spanning education, microfinance, agriculture and policy – and has a history of high performance. Nonetheless, in FY2000 the Economic Growth SO absorbed almost \$3 million of the cut in resources from the planned level in last year's R4. This was possible due to the temporarily high pipeline the SO had at the beginning of this fiscal year. However, with the start up of three new activities in 1999 the expenditure rate is projected to jump to \$21.5 million in FY2000; first semester expenditures total almost \$10 million. One of the new activities, Rural Financial Markets, is projected to expend over \$4.3 million in FY2000 through sub-grants to strengthen NGOs providing financial services. After FY2000, when several old projects come to an end, expenditure rates will drop back to a more sustainable level of \$13 – 15 million per year, with end of year pipelines projected to last less than one year.

USAID/El Salvador's democracy activities are among the U.S. Mission's highest priorities. After a couple years of slow expenditures, implementation is picking up and expenditure rates are projected to rise -- \$7.2 million (FY2000), \$8.4 million (FY2001) and \$6.6 million (FY2002). These expenditure levels will be propelled by a new citizen participation cooperative agreement signed in January 2000, two other major procurement actions expected in FY2001, and an annual transfer to the Department of Justice's ICITAP program for police training. This increase in activity will bring end-of-year pipelines in line with forward funding guidelines.

Over a third of USAID/El Salvador's OYB is allocated to the Health SO. This reflects the importance of child and maternal health in the mission's strategy, as well as the restricted uses of child survival and population funds. The projected expenditures for FY2000 are about \$14.4 million, a rate that is consistent with expenditures in prior years. Projections for FY2001 and FY2002 shows expenditures declining gradually in line with projected budget levels.

The Water SO began FY2000 with a high pipeline – \$6.4 million – although still within forward funding guidelines. This is the result of a build up of resources in the prior two years as the mission terminated the former Environment SO and replaced it with the Water SO. In 1999, CARE International was awarded a cooperative agreement to implement the bulk of the activities under this SO. CARE and USAID/El Salvador's Water SO team have moved aggressively to jumpstart implementation. Their efforts are evident in projected expenditures of \$5.4 million in FY2000 and \$4.3 - \$4.5 million in each of the following two years. In fact, at current budget levels, USAID/El Salvador will have to abandon plans for small grants to communities and NGOs in FY2001 and may have to forego support for important policy reforms.

The Special Objective for Hurricane Mitch reconstruction was approved in April 1999 and is scheduled to end in June 2001. Implementation is moving rapidly and there is no doubt that activities will be completed as scheduled. The Special Objective was approved at a level of \$25.3 million. The mission received \$22.6 million in FY1999 and has been assured that the remaining \$2.7 million will be made available in FY2000.

Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins

Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2001		FY 2002	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau
SO 1 Expanded access and economic opportunity for rural families in poverty							
	936-4213 BASIS	High	2 years		100		100
	936-1421 Peace Corps	High	continuous		27		27
SO 2 More inclusive and effective democratic processes							
	936-1421 Peace Corps	High	continuous		27		27
SO 3 Sustainable improvements in health of women and children achieved							
	936-3057 Central Contraceptives	High	2 years		200		200
	936-3072 PRIME	High	2 years		600		500
	936-3090 IMPACT	High	2 years		100		100
	936-3094 MOST	High	2 years		100		100
	936-6006 BASICS	High	2 years		200		200
	936-1421 Peace Corps	High	continuous		20		20
	CDC (new)	High	1 year		0		300
SO 4 Increased access by rural households to clean water							
	936-1421 Peace Corps	High	continuous		26		26
GRAND TOTAL.....				0	1,400	0	1,600

* For Priorities use high, medium-high, medium, medium-low, low

TABLES FOR BUDGET REQUEST - 9 PAGES

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: El Salvador
Approp: CACEDRF
Scenario:

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.
 (**) Health Protection is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

Fiscal Year: 2000 Program/Country: El Salvador
Approp: CACEDRF
Scenario:

FY 2000 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.
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Fiscal Year: 2000 Program/Country: El Salvador
Approp: ESF
Scenario:

FY 2000 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	1,500
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)
Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2000 Program/Country: El Salvador
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

S.O. #, Title		FY 2000 Request													Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2000
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	
SO 1: Expanded access and economic opportunity for rural families in poverty															
	Bilateral	11,624	1,671	6,200	3,350	236	0	0	0	0	0	167	0	19,192	13,944
	Field Spt	127	27	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127	0
		11,751	1,698	6,300	3,350	236	0	0	0	0	0	167	0	19,319	13,944
SO 2: More inclusive and effective democratic processes															
	Bilateral	3,773	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,773	4,912	6,525
	Field Spt	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	27	0
		3,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,800	4,939	6,525
SO 3: Sustainable improvements in health of women and children achieved															
	Bilateral	8,907	0	0	0	0	2,747	4,010	1,500	150	500	0	0	11,613	11,322
	Field Spt	2,210	0	0	0	0	1,225	385	500	100	0	0	0	2,809	971
		11,117	0	0	0	0	3,972	4,395	2,000	250	500	0	0	14,422	12,293
SO 4: Increased access by rural households to clean water															
	Bilateral	3,307	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,507	0	5,406	4,256
	Field Spt	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	26	0
		3,333	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,533	0	5,432	4,256
SO:															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		27,611	2,471	6,200	3,350	236	2,747	4,010	1,500	150	500	2,674	3,773	41,123	36,047
Total Field Support		2,390	27	100	0	0	1,225	385	500	100	0	26	27	2,989	971
TOTAL PROGRAM		30,001	2,498	6,300	3,350	236	3,972	4,395	2,000	250	500	2,700	3,800	44,112	37,018

FY 2000 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	8,798
Democracy	3,800
HCD	3,586
PHN	11,117
Environment	2,700
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2000 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	19,506
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	19,506
CSD Program	10,495
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	10,495

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
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For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001

Program/Country: El Salvador

Approp: ESF

Scenario:

S.O. # , Title		FY 2001 Request													Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2001
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expendi- tures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2001
SO 2: More inclusive and effective democratic processes															
	Bilateral	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	2,335	500
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	2,335	500
SO:															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: El Salvador
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

S.O. # , Title		FY 2002 Request													Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2002
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	
SO 1: Expanded access and economic opportunity for rural families in poverty															
	Bilateral	12,123	858	6,015	3,250	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	13,644	10,452
	Field Spt	127	0	127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127	0
		12,250	858	6,142	3,250	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	13,771	10,452
SO 2: More inclusive and effective democratic processes															
	Bilateral	4,473	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,473	5,065	4,648
	Field Spt	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	27	0
		4,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,500	5,092	4,648
SO 3: Sustainable improvements in health of women and children achieved															
	Bilateral	9,080	0	0	0	0	3,000	5,980	0	100	0	0	0	10,327	9,730
	Field Spt	1,420	0	0	0	0	1,000	320	0	100	0	0	0	1,909	0
		10,500	0	0	0	0	4,000	6,300	0	200	0	0	0	12,236	9,730
SO 4: Increased access by rural households to clean water															
	Bilateral	3,474	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,474	0	4,559	2,869
	Field Spt	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	26	0
		3,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,500	0	4,585	2,869
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO:															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		29,150	858	6,015	3,250	1,000	3,000	5,980	0	100	0	4,474	4,473	33,595	27,699
Total Field Support		1,600	0	127	0	0	1,000	320	0	100	0	26	27	2,089	0
TOTAL PROGRAM		30,750	858	6,142	3,250	1,000	4,000	6,300	0	200	0	4,500	4,500	35,684	27,699

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	7,000
Democracy	4,500
HCD	4,250
PHN	10,500
Environment	4,500
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	21,000
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	21,000
CSD Program	9,750
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	9,750

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002

Program/Country: El Salvador

Approp: ESF

Scenario:

S.O. # , Title		FY 2002 Request													Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2002
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	
SO 2	More inclusive and effective democratic processes														
	Bilateral	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	1,500	500
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	1,500	500
SO:															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	1,500	500
Total Field Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM		1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	1,500	500

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	1,500
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	0
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	0
CSD Program	0
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: El Salvador
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

S.O. # , Title		FY 2001 Request													Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2001
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	
SO 1: Expanded access and economic opportunity for rural families in poverty															
	Bilateral	12,623	2,278	4,795	3,250	1,300	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	14,594	11,973
	Field Spt	127	27	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127	0
		12,750	2,305	4,895	3,250	1,300	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	14,721	11,973
SO 2: More inclusive and effective democratic processes															
	Bilateral	4,773	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,773	6,058	5,240
	Field Spt	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	27	0
		4,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,800	6,085	5,240
SO 3: Sustainable improvements in health of women and children achieved															
	Bilateral	11,295	0	0	0	0	4,827	5,568	0	400	500	0	0	11,640	10,977
	Field Spt	1,220	0	0	0	0	800	320	0	100	0	0	0	1,702	489
		12,515	0	0	0	0	5,627	5,888	0	500	500	0	0	13,342	11,466
SO 4: Increased access by rural households to clean water															
	Bilateral	3,974	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,974	0	4,276	3,954
	Field Spt	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	26	0
		4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000	0	4,302	3,954
SO:															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
	Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral															
		32,665	2,278	4,795	3,250	1,300	4,827	5,568	0	400	500	4,974	4,773	36,568	32,144
Total Field Support		1,400	27	100	0	0	800	320	0	100	0	26	27	1,882	489
TOTAL PROGRAM		34,065	2,305	4,895	3,250	1,300	5,627	5,888	0	500	500	5,000	4,800	38,450	32,633

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	7,200
Democracy	4,800
HCD	4,550
PHN	12,515
Environment	5,000
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	23,927
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	23,927
CSD Program	10,138
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	10,138

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

IV: WORKFORCE AND OE

Narrative

Workforce Levels

Mission management has continued to closely monitor its staffing needs, and the Workforce Tables for FY 2002 show a decrease in staff to a new total of 111 employees. At current program levels, this number represents the mix of employees needed to implement the approved strategy in El Salvador. The mission has steadily downsized over the past six years, and these continuing reductions are consistent with the mission's mandate to match personnel levels with OE budget reductions, following discussions with the Bureau in 1998.

The level of 111 employees for FY 2002 is the result of an ongoing internal review of mission staffing needs and represents a sustainable number of employees, given projected OE budget levels. It is noted that the Workforce Tables for FY 2000 and FY 2001 include additional staff attributable to Hurricane Mitch reconstruction activities. These positions are not included in the Workforce Table for FY 2002.

OE Budget Levels

The Management Contract flowing from the FY 2000 R4 review in Washington provided that OE budget levels for the mission would be reduced by approximately one-third, phased-in over three fiscal years. The planned reductions were designed to bring the mission OE budget down from \$6.1 million in FY 1998 to \$4.7 million in FY 2001. The mission will meet this target level by continuing to aggressively reduce expenditures. We have identified economies in our operations, including the deferment of procurements when necessary, and we will continue to reduce staff to levels commensurate with projected budget levels.

As part of its ongoing efforts to conserve resources, USAID/El Salvador has carefully fostered its trust funds, and as a result, it is now estimated that approximately \$1.6 million in trust funds will be available in FY 2001 to meet OE budget requirements. The availability of these funds in FY 2001 should assist the LAC Bureau by further reducing this mission's need for dollar resources during the next fiscal year.

The OE budget levels projected in the attached Tables are austere and allow little discretionary procurement. In this regard, it is noted that El Salvador is one of two overseas missions selected as pilot sites to test the Agency's new accounting system. Consequently, much of the planned procurement and training activities in FY 2000 and FY 2001 are in support of the planned installation of the new Momentum system.

USAID/El Salvador has made a concerted effort to accommodate reductions in OE funding, and the mission has made every effort to reduce expenditures. Further budget reductions would impair mission operations by dictating further reductions in our staff. The mission's ability to manage the current program is dependent on operating expense funding sufficient to support the development program and to continue to provide regional support services to USAID clients in Panama, Mexico, Honduras, Costa Rica and the Regional Inspector General in San Salvador.

TABLES OE, WORK FORCE, CONTROLLERS OPERATION – 23 PAGES

Workforce Tables

USAID/EL SALVADOR End of year On-Board																
FY 2000 Estimate	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2	Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
OE Funded: 1/ U.S. Direct Hire	2	2	2	1		0		7	2	2	1	1	1	1	8	15
Other U.S. Citizens	0	0	0	0		0		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
FSN/TCN Direct Hire	0	1	1	0		0		2	1	9	4	1	0	2	17	19
Other FSN/TCN	3	2	2	3		0		10	1	13	27	8	0	5	54	64
Subtotal	5	5	5	4	0	0	0	19	4	25	32	10	1	8	80	99
Program Funded 1/ U.S. Citizens	0	0	0	1		0		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
FSNs/TCNs	8	4	3	3		3		21	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	22
Subtotal	8	4	3	4		3		22	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	23
Total Direct Workforce	13	9	8	8	0	3	0	41	4	26	32	10	1	8	81	122
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	13	9	8	8	0	3	0	41	4	26	32	10	1	8	81	122

USAID/EL SALVADOR End of year On-Board																
FY 2001 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2	Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
OE Funded: 1/ U.S. Direct Hire	2	2	2	1		0		7	2	2	1	1	1	1	8	15
Other U.S. Citizens	0	0	0	0		0		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
FSN/TCN Direct Hire	0	1	1	0		0		2	1	8	4	1	0	2	16	18
Other FSN/TCN	3	2	2	3		0		10	1	11	23	8	0	5	48	58
Subtotal	5	5	5	4	0	0	0	19	4	22	28	10	1	8	73	92
Program Funded 1/ U.S. Citizens	0	0	0	1		0		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
FSNs/TCNs	8	4	3	3		3		21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Subtotal	8	4	3	4		3		22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Total Direct Workforce	13	9	8	8	0	3	0	41	4	22	28	10	1	8	73	114
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	13	9	8	8	0	3	0	41	4	22	28	10	1	8	73	114

Workforce Tables

End of year On-Board FY 2002 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2	Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	2	2	2	1				7	2	2	1	1	1	1	8	15
Other U.S. Citizens	0	0	0	0				0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
FSN/TCN Direct Hire	0	1	1	0				2	1	8	4	1	0	2	16	18
Other FSN/TCN	3	2	2	3				10	1	11	23	8	0	5	48	58
Subtotal	5	5	5	4	0	0	0	19	4	22	28	10	1	8	73	92
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	0	0	0	1				1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
FSNs/TCNs	8	4	3	3				18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Subtotal	8	4	3	4				19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Total Direct Workforce	13	9	8	8	0	0	0	38	4	22	28	10	1	8	73	111
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	13	9	8	8	0	0	0	38	4	22	28	10	1	8	73	111

USDH Staffing Requirements by Backstop, FY 2000 - FY 2003

USAID/EL SALVADOR

Functional Backstop (BS)	Number of USDH Employees in Backstop in:			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Senior Management				
SMG - 01	2	2	2	2
Program Management				
Program Mgt - 02	0	0	0	0
Project Dvpm Officer - 94	1	1	1	1
Support Management				
EXO - 03	1	1	1	1
Controller - 04	2	2	2	2
Legal - 85	1	1	1	1
Commodity Mgt. - 92	0	0	0	0
Contract Mgt. - 93	1	1	1	1
Secretary - 05 & 07	0	0	0	0
Sector Management				
Agriculture - 10 & 14	0	0	0	0
Economics - 11	0	0	0	0
Democracy - 12	2	2	2	2
Food for Peace - 15	0	0	0	0
Private Enterprise - 21	0	0	0	0
Engineering - 25	0	0	0	0
Environment - 40 & 75	1	1	1	1
Health/Pop. - 50	2	2	2	2
Education - 60	0	0	0	0
General Dvpm. - 12*	2	2	2	2
RUDO, UE-funded - 40	0	0	0	0
Total	15	15	15	15

***GDO - 12**: for the rare case where an officer manages activities in several technical areas, none of which predominate, e.g., the officer manages Democracy, Health, and Environment activities that are about equal. An officer who manages primarily Health activities with some Democracy and Environment activities would be a Health Officer, BS 50.

remaining **IDIs**: list under the Functional Backstop for the work they do.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: US AID EL SALVADOR				Overseas Mission Budgets					
Org. No: 25 519 _____				FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target		
OC				Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			229.5	524.6	754.1	674.8		674.8
	Subtotal OC 11.1			229.5	524.6	754.1	674.8	0	674.8
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH					0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.3			0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line
11.5	USDH					0			0
11.5	FNDH			0.1	11.4	11.5	11.2		11.2
	Subtotal OC 11.5			0.1	11.4	11.5	11.2	0	11.2
11.8	Special personal services payments			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line
11.8	USPSC Salaries			93.5		93.5	95.6		95.6
11.8	FN PSC Salaries			409.2	553.8	963	292.3	877.5	1169.8
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries					0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.8			502.7	553.8	1056.5	387.9	877.5	1265.4
12.1	Personnel benefits			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line
12.1	USDH benefits			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line
12.1	Educational Allowances			146.7		146.7	152.9		152.9
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			2.5		2.5	7.5		7.5
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			5		5	3.5		3.5
12.1	Quarters Allowances					0			0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			2.1		2.1	3.2		3.2
12.1	FNDH Benefits			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			5.5	5.5	11	5.2	5.2	10.4
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			1.1	106.7	107.8	1.1	97.6	98.7
12.1	US PSC Benefits					0			0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PS			18.4	18.4	36.8	16.7	16.7	33.4
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits			2.5	199	201.5	2.7	179.5	182.2
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits					0			0
	Subtotal OC 12.1			183.8	329.6	513.4	192.8	299	491.8

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: US AID EL SALVADOR				Overseas Mission Budgets					
Org. No: 25 519 _____				FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target		
OC				Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	Benefits for former personnel			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line
13.0	FNDH			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH					0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH					0			0
13.0	FN PSCs			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs					0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs					0			0
	Subtotal OC 13.0			0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line
21.0	Training Travel			90		90	50		50
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field			17.4		17.4	12		12
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			2.4		2.4	4.2		4.2
21.0	Home Leave Travel			21		21	31.2		31.2
21.0	R & R Travel			22.1		22.1	7.7		7.7
21.0	Education Travel			5		5	5		5
21.0	Evacuation Travel					0			0
21.0	Retirement Travel			2.4		2.4			0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel					0			0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			5		5	5		5
21.0	Operational Travel			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			8		8	5		5
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel			6	12.8	18.8	19		19
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats			45.9		45.9	20		20
21.0	Assessment Travel					0			0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel					0			0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)					0			0
21.0	Recruitment Travel					0			0
21.0	Other Operational Travel			5		5	2.5		2.5
	Subtotal OC 21.0			230.2	12.8	243	161.6	0	161.6
22.0	Transportation of things			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line
22.0	Post assignment freight			115.5		115.5	82.5		82.5
22.0	Home Leave Freight			10.4		10.4	21.8		21.8
22.0	Retirement Freight			16.5		16.5			0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			36		36	8.7		8.7

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: US AID EL SALVADOR				Overseas Mission Budgets					
Org. No: 25 519 _____				FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target		
OC				Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			15		15	8.1		8.1
	Subtotal OC 22.0			193.4	0	193.4	121.1	0	121.1
23.2	Rental payments to others			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space					0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			20		20			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences			317		317	332.5		332.5
	Subtotal OC 23.2			337	0	337	332.5	0	332.5
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities				3.1	3.1			0
23.3	Residential Utilities			31.9	27.6	59.5		62.8	62.8
23.3	Telephone Costs			29.3	28	57.3	60.2		60.2
23.3	ADP Software Leases					0			0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease					0			0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing					0			0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)					0			0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs					0			0
23.3	Courier Services			8		8	8.4		8.4
	Subtotal OC 23.3			69.2	58.7	127.9	68.6	62.8	131.4
24.0	Printing and Reproduction			2		2	1		1
	Subtotal OC 24.0			2	0	2	1	0	1
25.1	Advisory and assistance services			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations					0			0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services					0			0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services					0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.1			0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards					0			0
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services			22.7	72.9	95.6	100.4		100.4
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			3.4		3.4	3.4		3.4
25.2	Representation Allowances			0.9		0.9	0.9		0.9
25.2	Non-Federal Audits					0			0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: US AID EL SALVADOR				Overseas Mission Budgets					
Org. No: 25 519 _____				FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target		
OC				Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.2	Grievances/Investigations					0			0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			7.2		7.2	7.5		7.5
25.2	Vehicle Rental					0			0
25.2	Manpower Contracts				262.8	262.8		252.3	252.3
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services					0			0
25.2	Recruiting activities					0			0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments					0			0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services			49.4	8.9	58.3	48.6	6.1	54.7
25.2	Staff training contracts			19.2		19.2			0
25.2	ADP related contracts					0			0
Subtotal OC 25.2				102.8	344.6	447.4	160.8	258.4	419.2
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS			796.8		796.8	836.6		836.6
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts					0			0
Subtotal OC 25.3				796.8	0	796.8	836.6	0	836.6
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance				2	2		2.1	2.1
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance				33	33		23	23
Subtotal OC 25.4				0	35	35	0	25.1	25.1
25.6	Medical Care			15			10		
Subtotal OC 25.6				15	0	15	10	0	10
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs					0			0
25.7	Storage Services					0			0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance				27.6	27.6	27.7		27.7
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance			20	10	30	21	8	29
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance				28.3	28.3		23.3	23.3
Subtotal OC 25.7				20	65.9	85.9	48.7	31.3	80
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)					0			0
Subtotal OC 25.8				0	0	0	0	0	0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: US AID EL SALVADOR				Overseas Mission Budgets					
Org. No: 25 519 _____				FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target		
OC				Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
26.0	Supplies and materials			46.7	63.6	110.3	25.4	45.9	71.3
	Subtotal OC 26.0			46.7	63.6	110.3	25.4	45.9	71.3
31.0	Equipment			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.			60		60	32.2		32.2
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.			8.5		8.5	2.4		2.4
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			30		30	3.8		3.8
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			36		36			0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases			63.5		63.5	23.6		23.6
31.0	ADP Software purchases			6.1		6.1	5		5
	Subtotal OC 31.0			204.1	0	204.1	67	0	67
32.0	Lands and structures			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)					0			0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings					0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office					0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential					0			0
	Subtotal OC 32.0			0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities					0			0
	Subtotal OC 42.0			0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET				2933.3	2000	4933.3	3100	1600	4700

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases

Exchange Rate Used in Computations

8.76

8.76

8.76

**

If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.

On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

47.8

43.8

44.6

Organization: USAID EL SALVADOR
25519

Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account									
Action	FY 2000			FY 2001			FY 2002		
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total
Deposits	47.8	6.3	54.1	43.8	6.0	49.8	44.6	6.0	50.6
Withdrawals	31.3		31.3			0.0			0.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Balance Start of Year	3,752.0	2,850.0	1,600.0
Obligations	2,000.0	1,600.0	1,600.0
Deposits	1,098.0	350.0	
Balance End of Year	2,850.0	1,600.0	0.0

Exchange Rate 8.76 8.76 8.76

Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Balance Start of Year	345,000.0	345,000.0	345,000.0
Obligations			
Deposits			
Balance End of Year	345,000.0	345,000.0	345,000.0

Exchange Rate 8.76 8.76 8.76

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: US AID EL SALVADOR				Overseas Mission Budgets					
Org. No: 25 519 _____				FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target		
OC				Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			82.7	248.2	330.9	298.3		298.3
	Subtotal OC 11.1			82.73	248.2	330.9	298.3	0	298.3
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH					0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.3			0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line
11.5	USDH					0			0
11.5	FNDH				2.9	2.9	2.7		2.7
	Subtotal OC 11.5			0	2.9	2.9	2.7	0	2.7
11.8	Special personal services payments			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line
11.8	USPSC Salaries			71		71	90.6		90.6
11.8	FN PSC Salaries			73.6	220.7	294.3	58.9	176.7	235.6
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries					0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.8			144.6	220.7	365.3	149.5	176.7	326.2
12.1	Personnel benefits			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line
12.1	USDH benefits			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line
12.1	Educational Allowances			3.2		3.2			0
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances					0			0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances					0			0
12.1	Quarters Allowances					0			0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0.5		0.5		1.0	1
12.1	FNDH Benefits			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0.3	0.3	0.6			0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits				47	47		44	44
12.1	US PSC Benefits					0			0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PS			0.6	0.6	1.2			0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits				52.5	52.5		35.6	35.6
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits					0			0
	Subtotal OC 12.1			4.6	100.4	105	0	79.6	79.6

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: US AID EL SALVADOR				Overseas Mission Budgets					
Org. No: 25 519 _____				FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target		
OC				Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	Benefits for former personnel			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line
13.0	FNDH			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH					0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH					0			0
13.0	FN PSCs			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs					0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs					0			0
	Subtotal OC 13.0			0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line
21.0	Training Travel			7.3		7.3	4.6		4.6
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field			1.2		1.2			0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel					0			0
21.0	Home Leave Travel					0	4.0		4
21.0	R & R Travel			2.4		2.4			0
21.0	Education Travel					0			0
21.0	Evacuation Travel					0			0
21.0	Retirement Travel					0			0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel					0			0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel					0			0
21.0	Operational Travel			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			1.6		1.6	1		1
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel			1.2	2.6	3.8	3.6		3.6
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats			9.2		9.2	3.8		3.8
21.0	Assessment Travel					0			0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel					0			0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)					0			0
21.0	Recruitment Travel					0			0
21.0	Other Operational Travel			1		1	0.5		0.5
	Subtotal OC 21.0			23.9	2.6	26.5	17.5	0	17.5
22.0	Transportation of things			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		Do not enter data on this line
22.0	Post assignment freight			16.5		16.5			0
22.0	Home Leave Freight					0	3.2		3.2
22.0	Retirement Freight					0			0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			7.2		7.2	1.7		1.7

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: US AID EL SALVADOR				Overseas Mission Budgets					
Org. No: 25 519 _____				FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target		
OC				Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			2.0		2	1.1		1.1
	Subtotal OC 22.0			25.7	0	25.7	6	0	6
23.2	Rental payments to others			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space					0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			4.0		4.0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences			48.0		48.0	50.0		50.0
	Subtotal OC 23.2			52	0	52	50	0	50
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities				0.6	0.6			0
23.3	Residential Utilities			4.2	3.6	7.8		8.2	8.2
23.3	Telephone Costs			5.9	5.6	11.5	11.4		11.4
23.3	ADP Software Leases					0			0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease					0			0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing					0			0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)					0			0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs					0			0
23.3	Courier Services			1.6		1.6	1.6		1.6
	Subtotal OC 23.3			11.7	9.8	21.5	13	8.2	21.2
24.0	Printing and Reproduction			0.4		0.4	0.2		0.2
	Subtotal OC 24.0			0.4	0	0.4	0.2	0	0.2
25.1	Advisory and assistance services			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations					0			0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services					0			0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services					0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.1			0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards					0			0
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services			2.9	9.5	12.4	13.1		13.1
25.2	Official Residential Expenses					0			0
25.2	Representation Allowances					0			0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits					0			0

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: US AID EL SALVADOR				Overseas Mission Budgets					
Org. No: 25 519 _____				FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target		
OC				Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.2	Grievances/Investigations					0			0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			1.4		1.4	1.4		1.4
25.2	Vehicle Rental					0			0
25.2	Manpower Contracts				34.2	34.2		32.8	32.8
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services					0			0
25.2	Recruiting activities					0			0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments					0			0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services			9.9	1.8	11.7	9.2	1.2	10.4
25.2	Staff training contracts					0			0
25.2	ADP related contracts					0			0
Subtotal OC 25.2				14.2	45.5	59.7	23.7	34	57.7
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS			82		82	86		86
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts					0			0
Subtotal OC 25.3				82	0	82	86	0	86
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance				0.4	0.4		0.4	0.4
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance				4.3	4.3		2.9	2.9
Subtotal OC 25.4				0	4.7	4.7	0	3.3	3.3
25.6	Medical Care			1.9			1.3		
Subtotal OC 25.6				1.9	0	1.9	1.3	0	1.3
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs					0			0
25.7	Storage Services					0			0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance				5.5	5.5	5.3		5.3
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance			4	2	6	3.2	1.5	4.7
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance					0			0
Subtotal OC 25.7				4	7.5	11.5	8.5	1.5	10
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)					0			0
Subtotal OC 25.8				0	0	0	0	0	0

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: US AID EL SALVADOR				Overseas Mission Budgets					
Org. No: 25 519 _____				FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target		
OC				Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
26.0	Supplies and materials			9.1	12.7	21.8	4.8	8.7	13.5
	Subtotal OC 26.0			9.1	12.7	21.8	4.8	8.7	13.5
31.0	Equipment			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.					0			0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.					0			0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles					0			0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment					0			0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases			12		12	4.5		4.5
31.0	ADP Software purchases			1.2		1.2	1		1
	Subtotal OC 31.0			13.2	0	13.2	5.5	0	5.5
32.0	Lands and structures			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)					0			0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings					0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office					0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential					0			0
	Subtotal OC 32.0			0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities					0			0
	Subtotal OC 42.0			0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET				470.0	655	1125.0	667	312	979

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases

Exchange Rate Used in Computations

8.76

8.76

8.76

**

If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.

On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

1.8

0

0

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: US AID EL SALVADOR				Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 25 519 _____				FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC				Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH					0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.1			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH					0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.3			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH					0			0			0
11.5	FNDH					0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.5			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8	Special personal services payments			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries					0			0			0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries					0			0			0
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries					0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.8			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.1	Personnel benefits			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances					0			0			0
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances					0			0			0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances					0			0			0
12.1	Quarters Allowances					0			0			0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits					0			0			0
12.1	FNDH Benefits			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH					0			0			0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits					0			0			0
12.1	US PSC Benefits					0			0			0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC					0			0			0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits					0			0			0
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits					0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 12.1			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: US AID EL SALVADOR				Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 25 519 _____				FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC				Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	Benefits for former personnel			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0			0			0		
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0			0			0		
13.0	FN PSCs			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0			0			0		
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0			0			0		
Subtotal OC 13.0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel			0			0			0		
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field			0			0			0		
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0			0			0		
21.0	Home Leave Travel			0			0			0		
21.0	R & R Travel			0			0			0		
21.0	Education Travel			0			0			0		
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0			0			0		
21.0	Retirement Travel			0			0			0		
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0			0			0		
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0			0			0		
21.0	Operational Travel			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0			0			0		
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel			0			0			0		
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats			0			0			0		
21.0	Assessment Travel			0			0			0		
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0			0			0		
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0			0			0		
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0			0			0		
21.0	Other Operational Travel			0			0			0		
Subtotal OC 21.0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.0	Transportation of things			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight			0			0			0		
22.0	Home Leave Freight			0			0			0		
22.0	Retirement Freight			0			0			0		
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0		

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: US AID EL SALVADOR				Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 25 519 _____				FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC				Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.					0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 22.0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.2	Rental payments to others			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space					0			0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space					0			0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences					0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 23.2			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities					0			0			0
23.3	Residential Utilities					0			0			0
23.3	Telephone Costs					0			0			0
23.3	ADP Software Leases					0			0			0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease					0			0			0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing					0			0			0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)					0			0			0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs					0			0			0
23.3	Courier Services					0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 23.3			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.0	Printing and Reproduction					0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 24.0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations					0			0			0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services					0			0			0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services					0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.1			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards					0			0			0
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services					0			0			0
25.2	Official Residential Expenses					0			0			0
25.2	Representation Allowances					0			0			0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits					0			0			0

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: US AID EL SALVADOR				Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No:	25	519	_____	FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC				Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.2	Grievances/Investigations					0			0			0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees					0			0			0
25.2	Vehicle Rental					0			0			0
25.2	Manpower Contracts					0			0			0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services					0			0			0
25.2	Recruiting activities					0			0			0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments					0			0			0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services					0			0			0
25.2	Staff training contracts					0			0			0
25.2	ADP related contracts					0			0			0
Subtotal OC 25.2				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS					0			0			0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts					0			0			0
Subtotal OC 25.3				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance					0			0			0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance					0			0			0
Subtotal OC 25.4				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.6	Medical Care											
Subtotal OC 25.6				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs					0			0			0
25.7	Storage Services					0			0			0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance					0			0			0
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance					0			0			0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance					0			0			0
Subtotal OC 25.7				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.8	Subsistance & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)					0			0			0
Subtotal OC 25.8				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: US AID EL SALVADOR			Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 25 519 _____			FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC			Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
26.0	Supplies and materials				0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 26.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.0	Equipment		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.				0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.				0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles				0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment				0			0			0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases		63.5		63.5	23.6		23.6	23.6		23.6
31.0	ADP Software purchases		6.1		6.1	5		5	5		5
	Subtotal OC 31.0		69.6	0	69.6	28.6	0	28.6	28.6	0	28.6
32.0	Lands and structures		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)				0			0			0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings				0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office				0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential				0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 32.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities				0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 42.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET			69.6	0	69.6	28.6	0	28.6	28.6	0	28.6

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases

000

Exchange Rate Used in Computations

**

If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.

On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

0

0

0

ICASS REIMBURSEMENTS

Org. Title: US AID EL SALVADOR			Overseas Mission Budgets														
Org. No:	25	519	FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request			FY 2002 Target			FY 2002 Request		
OC			Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Washington Funded USDH Salaries & Benefits				0			0			0			0			0
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH		6.5		6.5	6.8		6.8	6.8		6.8	7		7	7		7
	Subtotal OC 11.1		6.5	0	6.5	6.8	0	6.8	6.8	0	6.8	7	0	7	7	0	7
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH		0			0			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 11.3		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH		0			0			0			0			0		
11.5	FNDH		0.1		0.1	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.2
	Subtotal OC 11.5		0.1	0	0.1	0.2	0	0.2	0.2	0	0.2	0.2	0	0.2	0.2	0	0.2
11.8	Special personal services payments		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries		0			0			0			0			0		
11.8	FN PSC Salaries		17.4		17.4	18.2		18.2	18.2		18.2	18.7		18.7	18.7		18.7
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries		0			0			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 11.8		17.4	0	17.4	18.2	0	18.2	18.2	0	18.2	18.7	0	18.7	18.7	0	18.7
12.1	Personnel benefits		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances		0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances		0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances		0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	Quarters Allowances		0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits		0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	FNDH Benefits		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	**	Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH	0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits		1.1		1.1	1.1		1.1	1.1		1.1	1.2		1.2	1.2		1.2
12.1	US PSC Benefits		0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	FN PSC Benefits		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	**	Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC	0			0			0			0			0		
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits		2.5		2.5	2.7		2.7	2.7		2.7	2.7		2.7	2.7		2.7
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits		0			0			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 12.1		3.6	0	3.6	3.8	0	3.8	3.8	0	3.8	3.9	0	3.9	3.9	0	3.9
13.0	Benefits for former personnel		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH		0			0			0			0			0		
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH		0			0			0			0			0		
13.0	FN PSCs		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs		0			0			0			0			0		
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs		0			0			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 13.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel		0			0			0			0			0		

ICASS REIMBURSEMENTS

Org. Title: US AID EL SALVADOR			Overseas Mission Budgets														
Org. No: 25 519			FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request			FY 2002 Target			FY 2002 Request		
OC			Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field				0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel				0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Home Leave Travel				0			0			0			0			0
21.0	R & R Travel				0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Education Travel				0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Evacuation Travel				0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Retirement Travel				0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel				0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel				0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Operational Travel		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel				0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel				0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats				0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Assessment Travel				0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel				0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)				0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Recruitment Travel				0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Other Operational Travel				0			0			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 21.0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.0	Transportation of things		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight				0			0			0			0			0
22.0	Home Leave Freight				0			0			0			0			0
22.0	Retirement Freight				0			0			0			0			0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.				0			0			0			0			0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.				0			0			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 22.0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.2	Rental payments to others		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space				0			0			0			0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space				0			0			0			0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences				0			0			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 23.2			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities				0			0			0			0			0
23.3	Residential Utilities				0			0			0			0			0
23.3	Telephone Costs				0			0			0			0			0
23.3	ADP Software Leases				0			0			0			0			0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease				0			0			0			0			0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing				0			0			0			0			0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)				0			0			0			0			0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs				0			0			0			0			0
23.3	Courier Services				0			0			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 23.3			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.0	Printing and Reproduction				0			0			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 24.0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ICASS REIMBURSEMENTS

Org. Title: US AID EL SALVADOR			Overseas Mission Budgets														
Org. No:	25	519	FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request			FY 2002 Target			FY 2002 Request		
OC			Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.1	Advisory and assistance services		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations				0			0			0			0			0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services				0			0			0			0			0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services				0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards				0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services				0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Official Residential Expenses				0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Representation Allowances				0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits				0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Grievances/Investigations				0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees		0.4		0.4	0.4		0.4	0.4		0.4	0.4		0.4	0.4		0.4
25.2	Vehicle Rental				0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Manpower Contracts				0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services				0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Recruiting activities				0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments				0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services		0.7		0.7	0.7		0.7	0.7		0.7	0.7		0.7	0.7		0.7
25.2	Staff training contracts				0			0			0			0			0
25.2	ADP related contracts				0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.2		1.1	0	1.1	1.1	0	1.1	1.1	0	1.1	1.1	0	1.1	1.1	0	1.1
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS				0			0			0			0			0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts				0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.3		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance				0			0			0			0			0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance				0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.4		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs				0			0			0			0			0
25.7	Storage Services				0			0			0			0			0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance				0			0			0			0			0
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance		2.9		2.9	3		3	3		3	3		3	3		3
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance				0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.7		2.9	0	2.9	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)				0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.8		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.0	Supplies and materials		4.6		4.6	5		5	5		5	5		5	5		5
	Subtotal OC 26.0		4.6	0	4.6	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5
31.0	Equipment		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

ICASS REIMBURSEMENTS

Org. Title:	US	AID	EL SALVADOR	Overseas Mission Budgets														
Org. No:	25	519		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request			FY 2002 Target			FY 2002 Request		
OC				Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
31.0			Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0			0			0
31.0			Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0			0			0
31.0			Purchase of Vehicles	3.8		3.8	3.9		3.9	3.9		3.9	3.9		3.9	3.9		3.9
31.0			Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0			0			0			0			0
31.0			ADP Hardware purchases			0			0			0			0			0
31.0			ADP Software purchases			0			0			0			0			0
			Subtotal OC 31.0	3.8	0	3.8	3.9	0	3.9	3.9	0	3.9	3.9	0	3.9	3.9	0	3.9
32.0			Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0			Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0			0			0			0			0
32.0			Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0			0			0			0			0
32.0			Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0			0			0			0			0
32.0			Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0			0			0			0			0
			Subtotal OC 32.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0			Claims and indemnities			0			0			0			0			0
			Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET				40	0	40	42	0	42	42	0	42	42.8	0	42.8	42.8	0	42.8

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases

Exchange Rate Used in Computations

**

If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.

On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

0 0 0 0 0

V: SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION ANNEXES

Annex A

Results Framework FY2002

SO1: Expanded Access and Economic Opportunity for Rural Families in Poverty

SO-Level Indicators

1. Rural Households With Electricity
2. Rural Children Aged 7-10 Attending School
3. Rural Active Borrowers

Intermediate Results & Indicators

1. Better Educated/Trained Rural Residents
 - a. Achievement test scores in third-grade language (every 2-3 years)
 - b. Achievement test scores in third-grade mathematics (every 2-3 years)
2. Improved Use of Land
 - a. Land Parcelization activity clients with land in production
 - b. Clients of land parcelization receiving individual and/or mixed parcels
3. Expanded Equitable Access to Financial Technological and Marketing Services by the Rural Poor
 - a. Rural active depositors
 - b. Rural active borrowers
 - c. Number of loans of \$300.00 or less
 - d. Number of male and female customers receiving services (i.e., management, agricultural technical assistance, bulk input supply, processing, or produce marketing) from secondary-level organizations
4. Better Rural Productive Infrastructure
5. Economic Policy Environment Supporting Greater Equity
 - a. GOES Investment Budget Allocated for Poorest Departments: Morazán, Cabañas, La Unión, and Chalatenango

SO2: More Inclusive and Effective Democratic Processes in El Salvador

SO-Level Indicators

1. Cases Adjudicated in Family, Juvenile and Criminal Courts in Targeted Geographic Areas
2. *Habeas Corpus* Cases Adjudicated by Supreme Court
3. People Who Believe the Justice System Treated Them Fairly, Nationwide and in Targeted Geographic Areas
4. Number of Congressional Sponsored Constituent Service Offices Established by Department

5. Households in Target Municipalities Receiving Selected Municipal Services

Intermediate Results & Indicators

1. More Politically Active Advocacy Organizations
 - a. Significant submissions by civil society organizations or coalitions to legislature and other GOES authorities
 - b. Legislative committees holding at least one public hearing per year
2. More Effective Electoral Administration
3. Strengthened Local Government
 - a. Local generated funds/revenue in targeted municipalities
 - b. Delinquency rates for taxes and fees in targeted municipalities
 - c. Funds allocated by target municipalities for investment in services and infrastructure
4. Increased Use of the Justice System
 - a. Cases filed in family, juvenile and criminal courts in targeted geographic areas
5. Improved Court Case Preparation and Management
 - a. Percent cases in targeted geographic areas in which forensic evidence is used
 - b. Percent cases adjudicated in targeted geographic areas within prescribed legal time frame
 - c. Average duration (jail time) of pre-trial detention
 - d. Public defenders, prosecutors and judges in targeted geographic areas who pass random qualitative reviews

SO 3: Sustainable Improvements In Health Of Women And Children Achieved

SO-Level Indicators

1. a) Maternal Mortality Ratio; b) Percent of Deliveries Attended by MOH-Trained Personnel
2. Total Fertility Rate
3. Infant Mortality Rate
4. a) Child Mortality Rate; b) Percent of Municipalities Reporting Over 90% Coverage with DPT

Intermediate Results & Indicators

1. Increased Use of Appropriate Child Survival Practices and Services
 - a. Percent reduction in prevalence of diarrhea in new water and sanitation project areas

- b. Number of Ministry of Health units implementing Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses protocol
- 2. Increased Use of Appropriate Reproductive Health Practices and Services
 - a. Percent of pregnant women receiving prenatal services
 - b. Contraceptive prevalence rate and number of couple-years-of-protection
- 3. Enhanced Policy Environment to Support Sustainability of Child Survival and Reproductive Health Programs
 - a. Percent of townships served by MOH-supported health promoters
 - b. Percent of MOH expenditures allocated to primary care

SO 4: Increased Access by Rural Households to Clean Water

SO-Level Indicators

- 1. Rural Households in Target Areas with Water that Meets Quality and Time Standards
- 2. Rural Households Nationally with Water that Meets Quality and Time Standards

Intermediate Results & Indicators

- 1. Improved Quality of Water Sources
 - a. Area covered by improved soil conservation and reforestation practices
 - b. Area covered by improved organic cropping practices
 - c. Area covered by improved integrated pest management practices
- 2. Improved Performance of Water Delivery Systems
 - a. Water delivery systems that meet flow standards
- 3. More Effective Citizen Actions Address Water Issues
 - a. Water-related changes resulting from citizen-group actions
- 4. Greater Municipal Participation in Water Resources Management
 - a. Water-related ordinances passed
 - b. Resources invested in water-related projects

SpO: Reduced Vulnerability of the Rural Poor to Natural Disasters in Targeted Areas

SO-Level Indicators

1. Number of communities in the target area with access to roads
2. Number of communities with access to electricity
3. Number of communities with new or improved housing solutions
4. Number of communities with new or improved schools
5. Number of communities with disaster preparedness plan that is also included in the municipal disaster preparedness plan
6. Number of communities with improved environmental management that reduces the impact of natural disasters on people
7. Number of communities in which high value crops have been introduced
8. Number of communities with improved small infrastructure
9. Number of communities served with water services
10. Number of communities served with sanitation services

Intermediate Results & Indicators

1. Economic Activity Stimulated
 - a. Number of Mitch affected farmers assisted
 - b. Area planted with high value crops
 - c. Net income as result of planting high value crops
 - d. Number of kilometers of rural roads rehabilitated
 - e. Number of kilometers of electrical distribution lines constructed
 - f. Number of people benefited directly by small infrastructure projects that improve access to markets and stimulate economic activity
 - g. Number of small infrastructure projects that improve access to markets and stimulate economic activity
2. Increase access to basic community services
 - a. Number of water systems constructed, repaired or improved
 - b. Number of wells improved
 - c. Number of latrines constructed or rehabilitated
 - d. Number of schools constructed or rehabilitated
 - e. Number of new or improved housing units
 - f. Number of people with new or improved housing solutions
 - g. Number of people benefited directly by small infrastructure projects that increase access to basic community services
 - h. Number of small infrastructure projects that increase access to basic community services
 - i. Number of people served by wastewater systems
3. Environmental impact of future natural disasters mitigated
 - a. Number of people trained in soil and water conservation management techniques

- b. Number of people trained in tree nursery and reforestation and management techniques
- c. Number of persons trained in household solid waste management techniques
- d. Number of hectares equivalent in tree production in community nurseries
- e. Number of hectares of land under conservation measures
- f. Number of micro-watersheds in conservation
- g. Number of persons benefited directly by small infrastructure projects that mitigate environmental risks
- h. Number of small infrastructure projects that mitigate environmental risks
- i. Number of community members trained in disaster preparedness
- j. Number of municipalities with updated disaster preparedness plans that include risk maps and define early warning systems

Annex B Success Stories

FIRST DEBATES

Political debates among candidates during electoral campaigns in El Salvador were, until recently, a dream. Traditionally, Salvadoran electoral campaigns have been, and continue to be, plagued with insults, accusations, and even physical attacks among followers of political parties, having developed what is known as “dirty campaigns”.

Surveys conducted as early as 1991 and repeated in 1994, 1997, and 1999, show that a large percentage of absenteeism is due to the lack of confidence in the electoral process and a distrust of political parties. In an attempt to seek new mechanisms that could motivate the electorate to participate in the 1999 Presidential elections, a group of civil society organizations, including the Salvadoran Industrial Association, four Salvadoran universities, the National Council of Professional Associations, and the Consortium of Civic Education NGOs planned to organize and hold public presidential debates.

In January of 1999 USAID/ El Salvador provided technical assistance and training in how to carry out debates to about 20 representatives of these civil society organizations. This initiative was implemented by Management Systems International and the League of Women Voters. Their assistance focused on how to organize technically sound debates, including: appropriate methodologies, timing, structure, location, public awareness campaigns, and training for the broadcasters. This effort was frustrated when the ruling party candidate declined to participate in any debate. Nevertheless, the knowledge and capacity acquired by these civil society organizations for conducting public debates were assets that were not lost.

During February 2000, for the first time in Salvadoran history, a political debate took place. The five major political party candidates for the mayorship of San Salvador debated for the municipal elections held in March 2000. This debate was organized by the same civil society groups trained a year earlier by USAID/El Salvador and was broadcast live by TV and many radio stations.

After this initial debate, the two most important TV networks also carried out additional debates between the two main party candidates contending for this election.

This initiative has generated four important results. (1) That political debates have been institutionalized in El Salvador as new, modern mechanisms accepted by political parties and demanded by civil society organizations. (2) That civil society organizations and the media are now more actively involved in the electoral process. (3) That an additional mechanism has now been made available to voters to be better informed about party candidates' positions, platforms and specific proposals for their communities (4) This all leads to a substantial deepening of the consolidation process of El Salvador's growing democracy.

LEGISLATORS IN CHALATENANGO

Historically, Salvadoran legislators (*Deputies*) have responded more to their own political parties and personal interests than to their constituents. A recent survey published by a national newspaper, in February 2000, shows that people perceive that legislators respond first to their parties (33.7%), secondly to their own personal interests (32.4%), and a distant third (25.8%) to their constituents' interest. As democratic parties become more established in El Salvador, citizens are demanding changes from the Legislative Assembly to broaden and deepen public participation in the legislative process.

In June of 1998, with USAID/El Salvador's assistance, the Assembly approved its Modernization Plan with pluralistic support. This plan considered the need to legitimize and make more functional the legislative process by including constituency input during the decision-making process.

Reacting to these new opportunities to enhance constituency-legislator relationships, three Deputies from the rural Chalatenango department developed a proposal to establish a regional constituent services office. This region, severely affected during the civil war, was represented by Mauricio Aguilar of the ARENA party, María Navarrete of the FMLN party, and Roberto Serrano of the USC, who jointly pushed this initiative forward. This constituency outreach office was inaugurated in June of 1999 with the idea of strengthening relations between local citizens and their legislators, and promoting increased, more effective participation of civil society in the development of public policy.

This office has improved communication and created opportunities for positive, productive interaction between legislators and students, non-governmental organizations, local sugar cane growers, the 33 mayors of the department, and local citizens.

The success of this first office encouraged legislators from other departments to follow suit. Five months later, in November of 1999, the Legislative Assembly inaugurated a second office in the department of San Miguel, located this time in the eastern part of the country. This office is functioning under the joint coordination of the five legislators representing the department from four different political parties. Currently, the Assembly is in the process of establishing a constituent service office in the Legislative Assembly building located in the country's capital of San Salvador, where a large number of constituents come to see their representatives. The interest to open more offices in other regions continues to spread out. Legislators from the western part of the country are fighting to house the next services office. Citizens from the Ahuachapan department, in conjunction with their legislative representatives, have collected more than five thousand signatures requesting that their department be home to the next regional office.

The current group of Deputies in the Legislative Assembly has come to acknowledge the importance of citizen participation in the legislative process. With the establishment of constituency offices citizens have more access to legislators than ever before and Deputies from different parties have learned how to work together for the benefit of their constituencies.

AN INTEGRATED SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROJECT IN USULUTAN

The Mayor of Usulután together with the Mayors of three nearby towns are working together to solve a complex and persistent problem of how to manage their communities' solid waste. The result of this collaborative effort will be the first modern solid waste treatment facility in El Salvador, dramatically improving the lives of more than 56,000 local residents.

Nationally, barely a third of urban residents have access to garbage collection, while the rest toss their garbage along the roadsides, in clandestine dumps, or into nearby rivers. This practice has polluted the surrounding ecosystem and caused the spread of diseases such as diarrhea and skin infections.

In March 1998, in an effort to assist in the development of alternative solutions to existing solid waste disposal practices, a team composed of representatives of the Central American Environmental Project, USAID, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, selected Usulután as the site to develop a sanitary landfill. Six months later, these agencies signed a cooperative agreement with the affected municipalities and a US non-governmental organization. The agreement defined the commitments of each organization to assure the establishment of a solid waste management enterprise.

USAID/El Salvador collaborated in this joint venture by providing funds for the design and development of the facility as well as technical assistance through its institutional contractors. USAID also channeled funds through the Salvadoran government's Social Investment Fund for Local Development for the construction of the landfill and purchase of equipment.

The mayor of Usulután did his part by negotiating the purchase of land for the solid waste treatment site, an area of 103 acres which cost over \$120,000. This land was purchased and then donated by the municipality as a counterpart contribution to the project. The approval of the environmental impact assessment by the Ministry of the Environment in 1999 concluded the last hurdle to finalizing this unique initiative.

Residents will benefit from this project in a variety of ways including: a substantial improvement in the quality of their lives due to the cleaner environment; the creation of new job opportunities related to the construction and management of the new sanitary landfill; the income from recycling; the related reduction in skin infections and other airborne diseases; and the security of having a long-term solution to their solid waste management problems.

The mayor of Usulután summarized the struggles of the past four years by saying, "Thanks to the participation of all these concerned organizations, the residents of our communities now have an opportunity for a better quality of life. We are solving a serious pollution problem that has been with us for as long as we can remember".

SUMMER VACATION AMONG MANGROVES

In a joyous atmosphere, a group of teenagers who live in Cuche de Monte and Salinas del Potrero in the Municipality of Jiquilisco, as well as representatives of the local non-governmental organization CODECOSTA (Association for the Integrated Development of the Coast) and CHF (Cooperative Housing Foundation), clamber into small boats in the lush mangrove swamp. The United States Agency for International Development is financing the work of CHF and CODECOSTA to reforest the mangroves in the aftermath of Hurricane Mitch.

Every few hundred yards, two or three young people climb out of the boats and into the waist deep water, carrying their lunches and large sacks. Their goal: collect over 1 million mangrove tree seeds floating among the elegant roots of the forest. Later, these seeds, really long dagger-like buds that drop down into the mud and water, are carried to a small dock to be sorted. Only the best *candelas* are selected for planting.

The following morning, the teenagers, over 30 of them enjoying their summer vacation under the sun, are back in the boats, off to reforest over 17 hectares of denuded and illegally harvested mangrove forest. CODECOSTA and CHF are on the scene, teaching the young people and other community members how to pick and plant the *candelas* and care for the resulting seedlings. The Environmental Committee of Cuche de Monte will carry on the work to protect and care for the reforested areas and help guarantee their sustainability.

Through this activity, USAID is helping to mitigate erosion and flooding, and to protect and expand the forest upon which the coastal fisheries and community members depend. During Hurricane Mitch, flood waters and high tides combined to inundate huge areas of these communities, destroying homes, infrastructure and crops. It could have been worse. Had the mangrove forests been even further deforested, as is the general pattern in El Salvador, one of the most deforested country in the Western Hemisphere, the impact of Mitch would have been much worse.

In a country rife with gang activities and social breakdown, the participation of young people in this activity was a key and highly successful goal. Summer vacation is the perfect time to provide new experiences and structure to the daily routine of these teenagers. Their enthusiasm and dedication have been admirable. Covered in mud and swimming through the forest with sacks of *candelas* creates a lasting impression of the new-found environmental consciousness they have acquired.

When a young man participating is asked how this project will benefit him? He answers: *"If the reforestation of the mangroves is increased, we will reproduce in greater amounts the clams, crabs and other seafood our families need to survive and increase our income. We are in a learning process that will allow us to take care of our environment"*.

Annex C

Environmental Impact

Plans for New or Amended Initial Environmental Examinations

An Amended IEE was submitted to USAID/Washington for approval on December 7, 1999, for the use of Organic Pesticides under the Hurricane Mitch Reconstruction Activity. The Environmental Officer in LAC Bureau granted approval on January 19, 2000.

The Water SO will prepare an amendment to the existing IEE for the purpose of constructing wastewater plants, and also will establish mitigation measures that are needed when drilling wells.

All ongoing Mission Activities, which need IEEs, have been completed and there are no plans for additional activities in FY 2000, which will require an IEE. The existing activities that have IEEs are presented by Strategic Objective, in the tables below.

Economic Growth SO		
Number and Title	PACD/AACD	IEE Number
519-0397 Rural Economic Growth	May 2000	LAC-97-04-05
519-0401 Social Sector Reform	June 2000	LAC-97-03
519-0432 Human Capacity Development	Sept. 2002	LAC-97-03
519-0433 Early Childhood and Family Education	Sept. 2002	LAC-98-09
519-0434 Microenterprise 2000	Sept. 2000	LAC-97-04
519-0435 Rural Financial Markets	Sept. 2002	LAC-98-11
519-0438 Rural Organizations & Environmental Conservation	Sept. 2002	LAC-98-07
519-0442 Decentralization and Rural Poverty Reduction	Sept. 2002	LAC-98-10
519-0444 Land Parcelization Program	Sept. 2001	LAC-98-12
519-0094 Small Infrastructure Activity	Sept. 2002	LAC-98-08
940-0406 Microenterprise Innovation	Feb. 1999	LAC-97-04

Status of Environmental Assessment mitigations to date: The Rural Organizations and Environment Conservation Activity began in May 1999. Small Infrastructure Activity mitigations are included by type in all new agreements with donation recipients and are linked to an existing Environmental Assessment.

Democracy SO		
Number and Title	PACD/AACD	IEE Number
519-0388 Municipal Development	Dec. 1999	LAC-98-22
519-0391 Democratic Processes	Sept. 1999	LAC-98-16
519-0436 Democratic Consolidation	Sept. 2002	LAC-98-15

Status of Environmental Assessment mitigations to date: Municipal Development is covered by the IEE number for the third Results Package of the democracy SO.

Health SO		
Number and Title	PACD/AACD	IEE Number
519-0308 Health Systems Support	March 2000	LAC-91-36
519-0320 Public Services Improvement	August 2002	LAC-97-08
519-0430 Healthy Salvadorans	Sept. 2002	LAC-98-14

Status of Environmental Assessment mitigations to date: The Public Services Improvement Project is linked to an existing Environmental Assessment and the Health System Support Project has an active Environmental Assessment.

Water SO		
Number and Title	PACD/AACD	IEE Number
519-0443 Access, Management and Rational Use of Water	Sept. 2002	LAC-98-29

Status of Environmental Assessment mitigations to date: The Access, Management and Rational Use of Water Activity is linked to an existing Environmental Assessment.

SpO		
Number and Title	PACD/AACD	IEE Number
519-0448 Mitch Integrated Reconstruction Activity	Sept. 2001	LAC-99-15
519-0450 Mitch Water and Sanitation Activity	Sept. 2001	LAC-99-15
519-0449 Mitch Economic Stimulation Activity	Sept. 2001	LAC-99-15

Status of Environmental Assessment mitigations to date: The Mitch Integrated Reconstruction Activity is linked to an existing Environmental Assessment.